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ABSTRACT

Brief information is provided on the region, climate, agriculture and industry of 10 provinces in Portugal: Tras-os-Montes e Alto Douro, located in Portugal's northeastern region; Beira Alta, the province with Portugal's highest elevation point; Beira Baixa, one of Portugal's poorest regions; Beira Litoral, located in central Portugal along the Atlantic coastline; Alto Alentejo, often referred to as the "Portuguese granary" because its dry, rolling plains are Portugal's wheat lands; Baixo Alentejo, Portugal's largest province but with few people; Ribatejo, the province which is very rich in Roman, Arabic, and Gothic Art; Estremadura, the province known for its beautiful sandy beaches and fishing villages; Algarve, Portugal's smallest province; and Minho, where Portugal was founded and which features many shrines and monuments of worship. Following the discussion of each province are illustrations of the region's industry and people and activity sheets with fill-in-the-blank, true/false, multiple choice, and matching exercises. The booklet also includes a map of Portugal, a word search, and illustrations of 12 musical instruments, i.e., pandeireta (tambourine), bombos (large drums), tambor (drum), flauta (flute), ferrinhos (triangle), pratos (cymbals), guitarra (guitar), viola, concertina, realejo (a barrel-organ), castanholas (castanets), and gaita de fales (bagpipe). (NQA)

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CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - CONNECTICUT MIGRATORY ETHNIC/ARTS PROJECT

CONNECTICUT MIGRATORY CHILDREN'S PROGRAM
ETHNIC/ARTS COMPONENT

PORTUGAL

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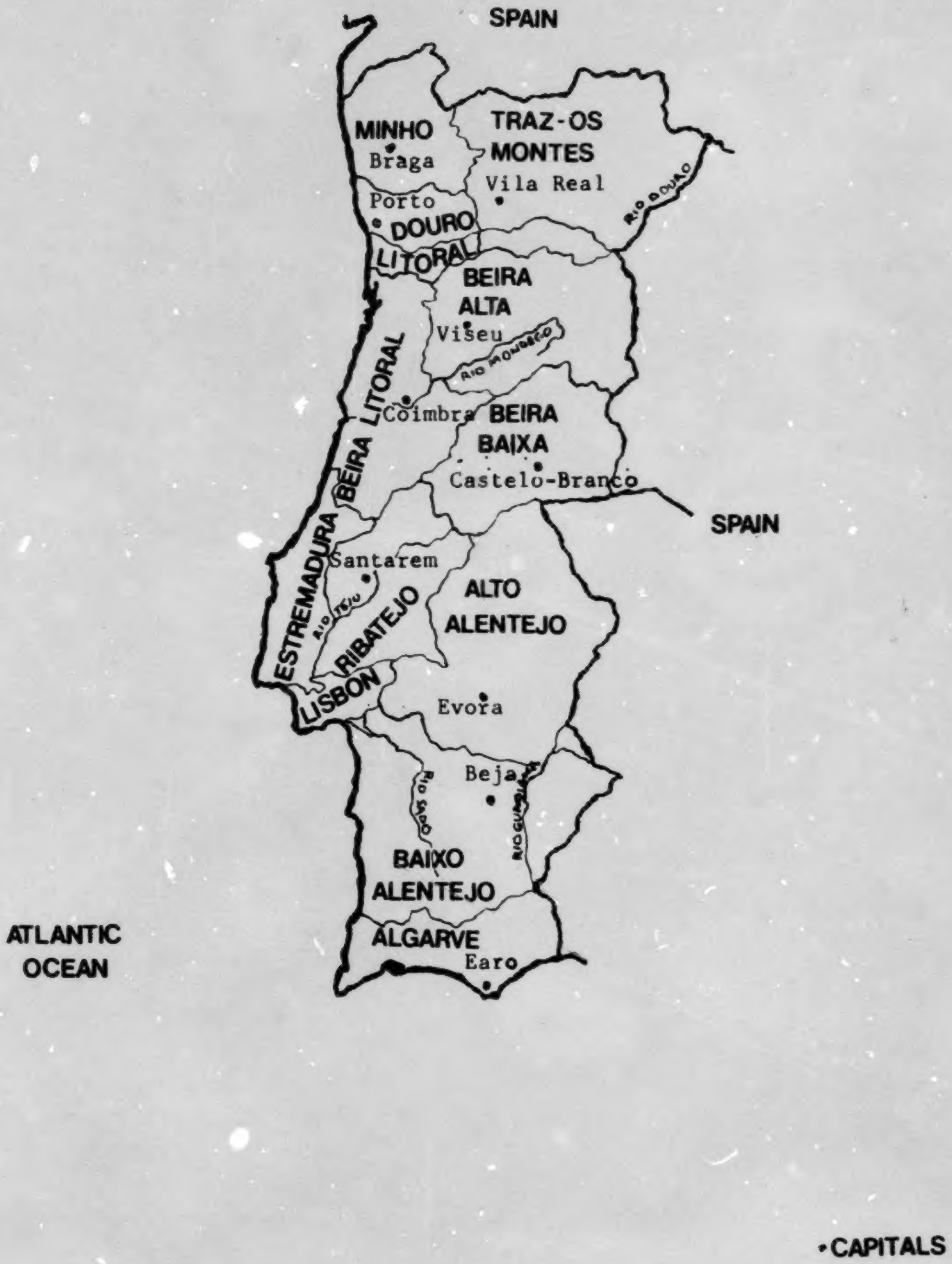
MAP OF PORTUGAL


SPAIN
MINHO
Braga
TRAZ-OS
MONTES
Vila Real
RIO DOURO
Porto
DOURO
LITORAL
BEIRA
ALTA
Viseu
RIO MONDEGO
BEIRA LITORAL
Coimbra
BEIRA
BAIXA
Castelo-Branco
SPAIN
ESTREMADURA
Santarem
RIO TEJO
RIBATEJO
ALTO
ALENTEJO
LISBON
Evora
Beja
RIO SADO
RIO GUADIANA
BAIXO
ALENTEJO
ALGARVE
Earo
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
•CAPITALS

TRAS-OS-MONTES E ALTO DOURO

Tras-os-Montes e Alto Douro is a very mountainous province located in the northeastern region of Portugal. It is situated inland from the Atlantic Ocean and is bordered by Spain to its north and east.

Tras-os-Montes e Alto Douro is divided by the Douro River.

Vila Real is the capital city.

CLIMATE

The climate in Tras-os-Montes e Alto Douro is harsh. Winters are long, cold, and snowy, while summers are extremely hot. The climate is also very moist and rainy.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The grape is the most important crop to the industrial wealth of this province. It is from these grapes that the world famous Port wine is made.

Other major food crops are: potatoes, rye, and beans. In general, however, there is very little farming done because of the rugged countryside. The people rely on raising sheep, goats, and cattle as a livelihood.

DRESS

Straw raincoats and wooden shoes are popular features of the people's attire. Shepherds, in particular, wear the straw raincoats to protect themselves while tending to their flocks.

TRAS-OS-MONTES E ALTO DOURO ACTIVITY SHEET

I. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

A. Describe the terrain of Tras-os-Montes e Alto Douro.

B. What country does this province border?

C. What separates this province?

D. What is the capital of this province?

E. Describe the climate of Tras-os-Montes e Alto Douro.

II. True or False. Place a T next to the sentence which is True, and an F next to the sentence which is False.

_____ A. Port wine is made from grapes.

_____ B. Port wine is very important to this province's industry.

_____ C. The Atlantic Ocean borders this province.

_____ D. Most of the people in this province are farmers.

_____ E. Shepherds combat the rainy weather by wearing straw raincoats.

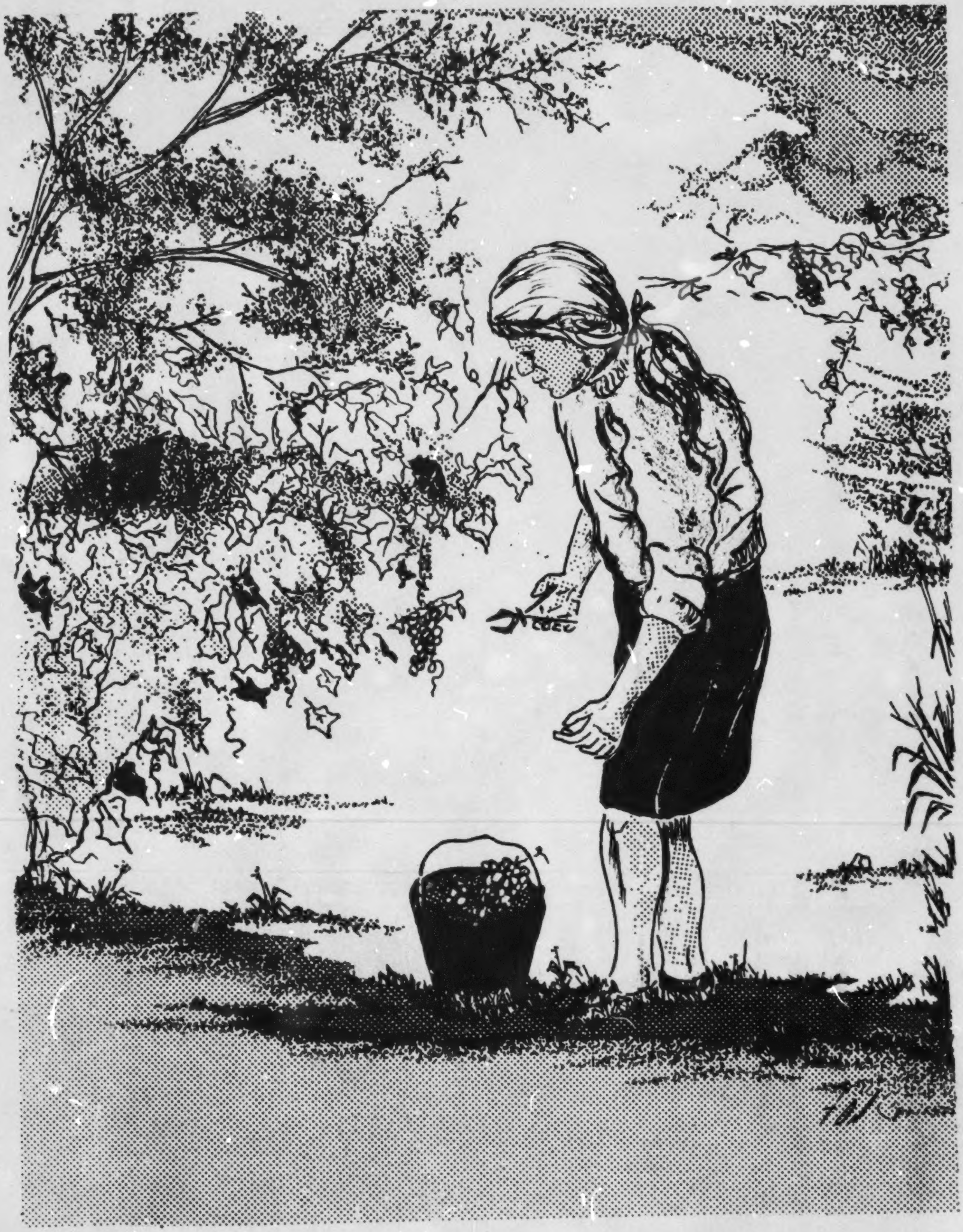
III. Fill in the blanks using the words listed below:

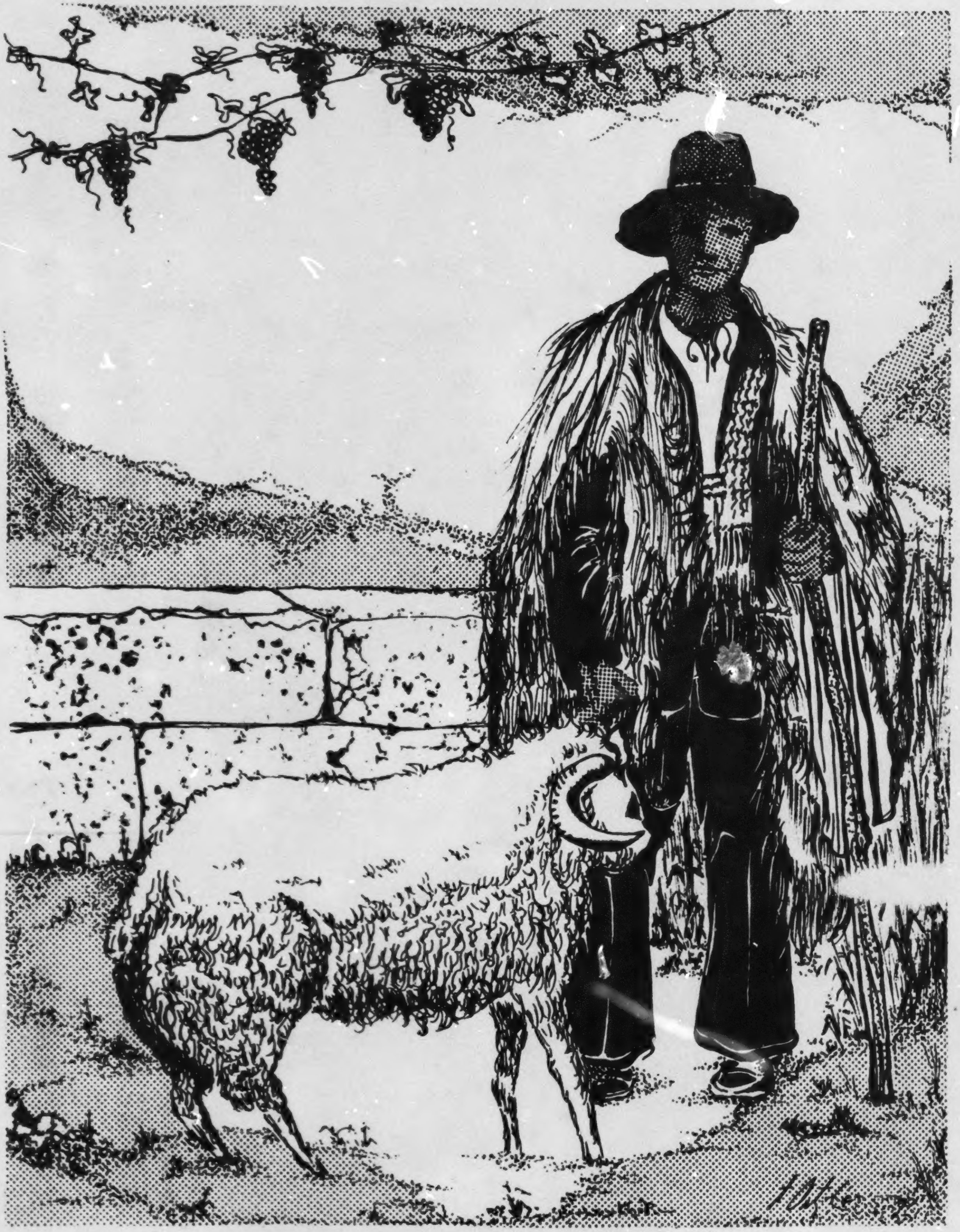
Port grapes Douro mountainous

A. Tras-os-Montes e Alto Douro is a ________ province.

B. The _________ grow along the ________ valley.

C. The grapes make the original ________ wine.





BEIRA ALTA

Beira Alta has a very jagged, rocky landscape. It is a land of loneliness with villages spread far apart. Beira Alta has the highest elevation point in Portugal at Guarda. This city is known as the "granite city" because its houses jut outward from the rocky slopes. The houses are built of granite and almost seem to merge with the solid rock as one.

Viseu is the capital of Beira Alta.

Serra de Estrela is known for its winter sports, especially skiing. Also, it is noted for its special Christmas dinner, called consoada. This meal consists of boiled cod, peas, fried pork, fritters and plenty of red wine.

CLIMATE

Beira Alta experiences a harsh climate. The summer is hot and dry; the winters cold, rainy and snowy. Torrential rainstorms and strong winds are also common.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The methods of cultivation used in Beira Alta are very old and primitive. However, its fields do yield a good supply of corn, rye and potatoes.

Beira Alta is covered with thick green forests of chestnut, oak, olive, pine, and fir trees.

The woolen goods industry is the major source of income in this province. Coarse woolen tablecloths and blankets are hand-woven by women and then sold worldwide. The province is also noted for its pottery and development of the precious metal, tungsten.

BEIRA ALTA ACTIVITY SHEET

I. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

A. What is the highest elevation point in Portugal?

B. What is the capital of Beira Alta?

C. Describe the terrain of Beira Alta.

II. True or False. Place a T next to the sentence which is True, and an F next to the sentence which is False.

_____ A. Homes in Guarda are made of rock.

_____ B. Beira Alta is covered with thick green seaweed.

_____ C. Agricultural methods are very modern in this province.

_____ D. People of Beira Alta have many neighbors.

_____ E. Tungsten is a precious metal found here.

III. Fill in the blank using the words listed below:

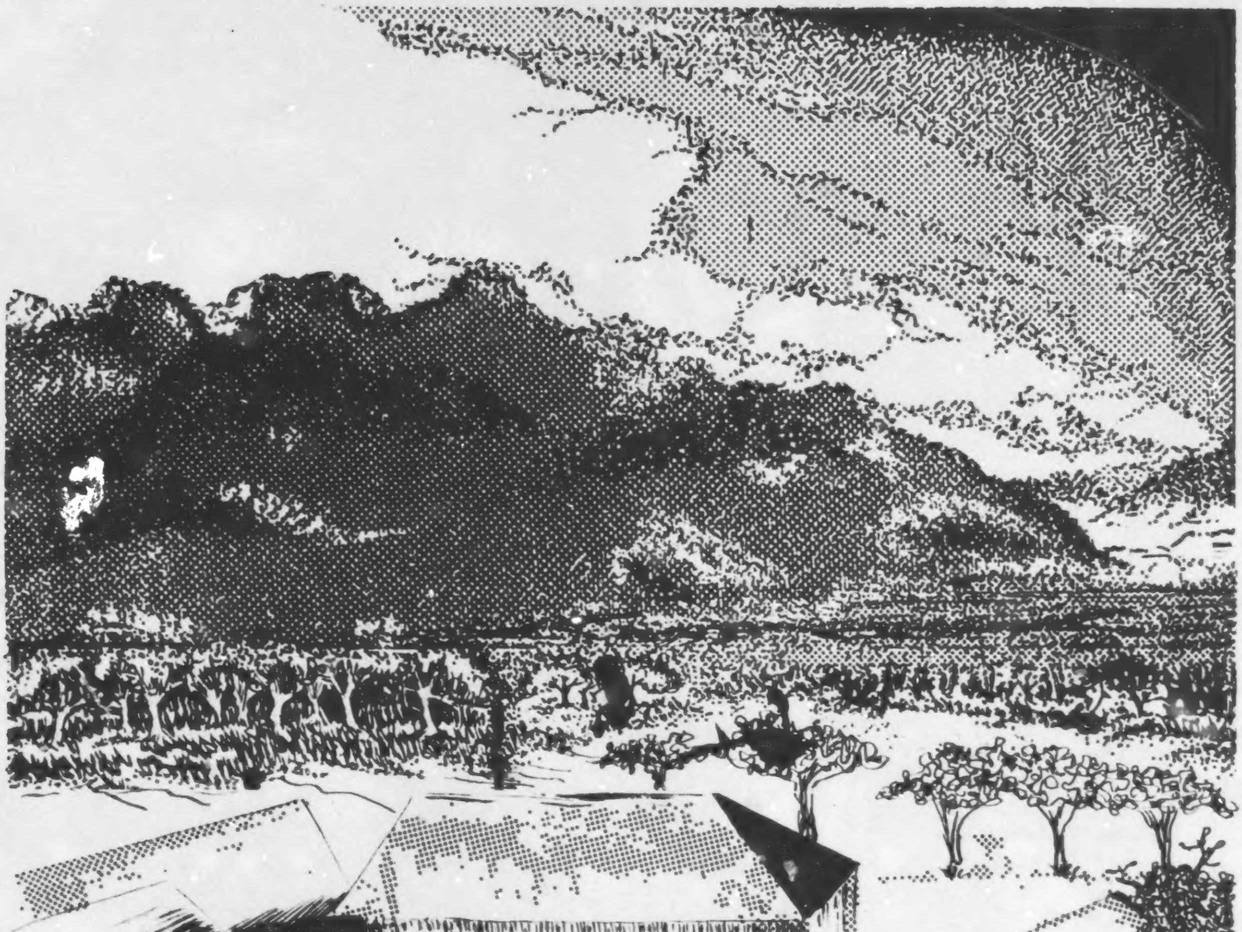
potatoes corn jagged Guarda harsh

A. The chief crops in this area are _________, rye and _________.

B. _________ describes the climate of Beira Alta.

C. The highest elevation point in Portugal is located at _________.

D. Beira Alta has a very _________, rocky landscape.



BEIRA BAIXA

Beira Baixa has a very rocky, eroded landscape. Similar to the city of Guarda, its homes seem to blend into the rocky slopes in which they nestle.

Beira Baixa is found far from the sea. Spain is to the eastern border.

Beira Baixa has changed very little over the years. It still is one of Portugal's poorest regions and the ways and customs of its people remain out-dated. They are, however, a loyal and patriotic people.

The city of Castelo Branco is the capital of Beira Baixa. It is also the largest city of the province. Monsanto, a well-known, isolated town, was chosen as the "Most Portuguese Village in Portugal" for its steep slopes, flat granite porch roofs, hooded old ladies, fables, and legendary ballads. At Covilha, hot springs can be found which are helpful in the treatment of skin conditions.

CLIMATE

The climate of Beira Baixa is extreme. Its winters are glacial and its summers are very hot.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

It is a struggle for the crops of this province to survive because of the rocky soil and difficult climate. The province's most important product is olive oil. Olives are seldom picked by hand; rather, they are knocked loose from their high perch by long poles and gathered below on canvas-covered ground.

Flax is important to the spinning and weaving industry. Flax seeds are used in medicine.

Goats and sheep are also valuable to Beira Baixa's industry. The goat's milk is used to make cheese, and the fleece from sheep is used in the making of wool products.

Pears are grown in abundance in Fundao.

Castelo Branco is known for its magnificent formal gardens and hand-embroidered linen bedspreads.

BEIRA BAIXA ACTIVITY SHEET

I. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word(s) listed below:

eroded
hot springs
medicine
poorest
Castelo Branco
rocky
sheep

A. Flax seeds are used in ________.

B. Fleece is ________ hair.

C. Beira Baixa is one of the ________ regions of Portugal.

D. The terrain of Beira Baixa is both ________ and ________.

E. ________ ________ are found in Covilha.

F. ________ ________ is the capital of Beira Baixa.

II. Multiple Choice. Circle the best answer.

A. The most important product in Beira Baixa is:

1) grapes 2) castor oil 3) olive oil 4) fuel oil

B. Castelo Branco is known for its splendid gardens and its:

1) high cliffs 2) saunas 3) football team 4) bedspreads

C. The climate of Beira Baixa is:

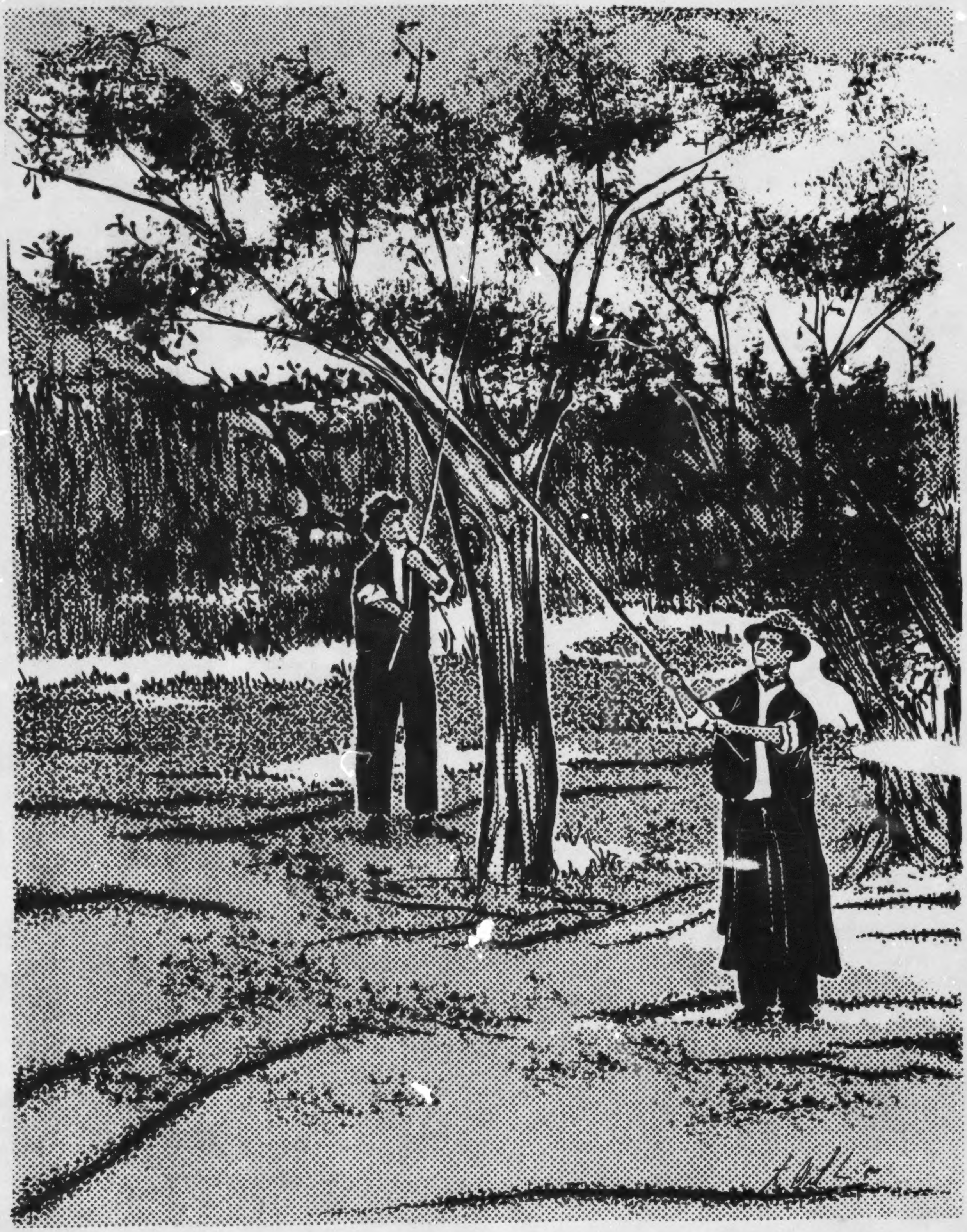
1) luke-warm 2) sticky 3) extreme 4) frosty

D. The people of Beira Baixa are:

1) sad 2) patriotic 3) friendly 4) lazy

E. Hot springs are helpful when one has:

1) a cough 2) skin problems 3) headaches 4) to make tea



BEIRA LITORAL

Beira Litoral is a province located in central Portugal along the Atlantic coastline. It is divided by the Vouga and Mondego Rivers.

Beira Litoral is quite similar to Holland for it grows crops on water-covered earth which is then drained for harvesting, uses dykes and has many windmills.

Fatima's Sanctuary is located in the southern part of the province. Thousands come to pray at this shrine where an image of the Virgin Mary was once claimed to be seen.

The capital of Beira Litoral is Coimbra. This city is known for its university which is the second oldest in Europe.

Figueira da Foz is the most famous beach. It is also regarded as the most important cod-fishing port in Portugal.

CLIMATE

The climate in Beira Litoral is very pleasant, and the temperature is very mild. Rains are more frequent in the north of the province.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Beira Litoral is a province with flat, moist productive soils. Here, potatoes, corn, rice, and beans are grown. Orange and pine trees can also be found in this area. Seaweed, which is used as a fertilizer, is dragged from the waters of the lagoon, Ria de Aveira.

Industry has developed in this province, especially those of cork, canned fish, olive oil, salt, ceramics, and fertilizer.

Cork, the major product of Portugal, is cut only from the outer bark of cork-oak trees by experts called Tiradores.

Olive trees yield olive oil which is used for cooking and in the canning of sardines.

Windmills, which are useful in grinding grain, can be found near Fatima.

BEIRA LITORAL ACTIVITY SHEET

I. Fill in the blanks using the words listed below:

universities Coimbra productive rivers lagoon

A. Beira Litoral has very ________ soils.

B. Two ________ divide this province.

C. Coimbra has one of the oldest ________ in the world.

D. ________ is Beira Litoral's capital.

E. Seaweed is dragged with long rakes from a ________.

II. True or False. Place a T next to the sentence which is True, and an F next to the sentence which is False.

_____ A. Tiradores are tree experts.

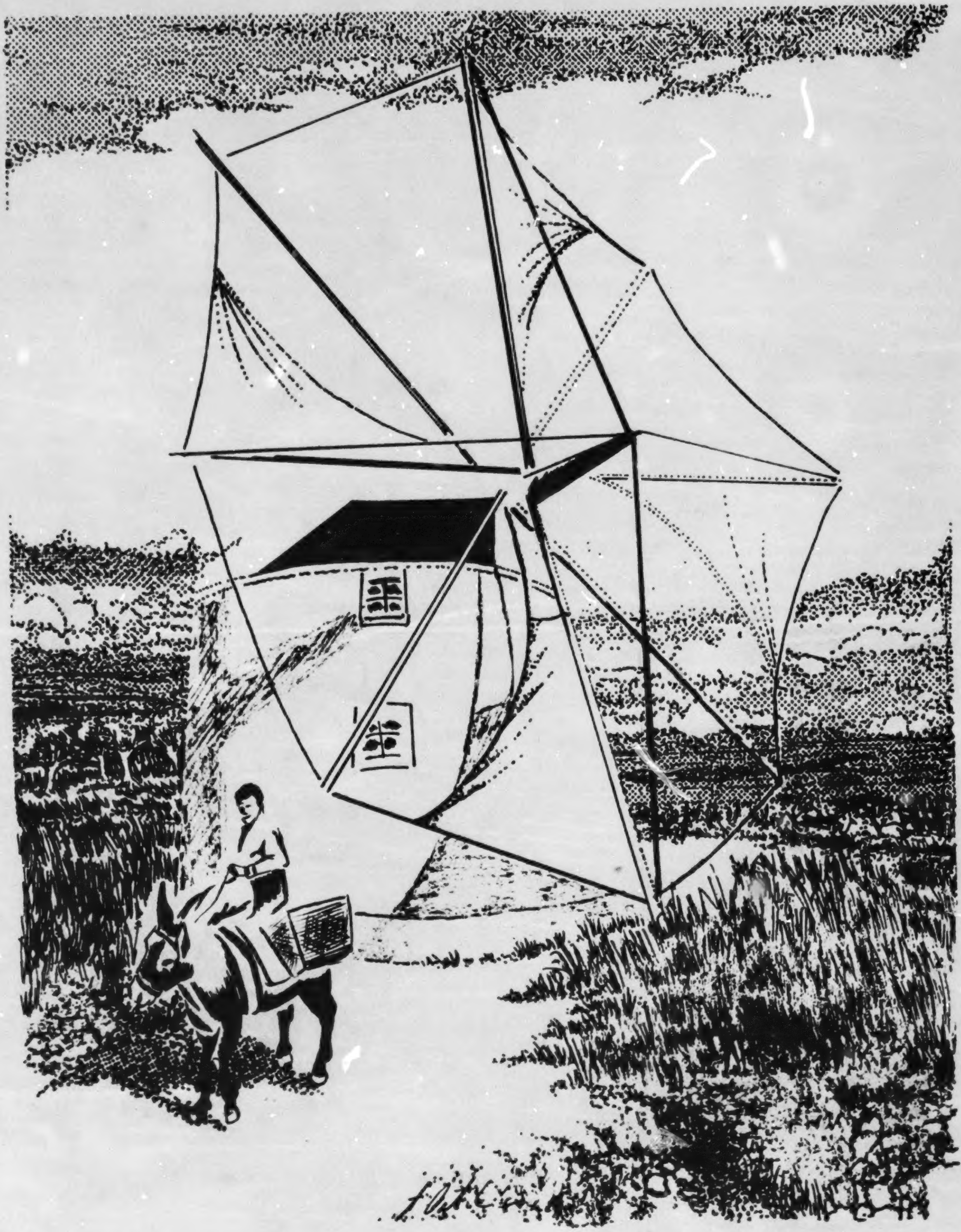
_____ B. Olive oil has two main uses: cooking and heating.

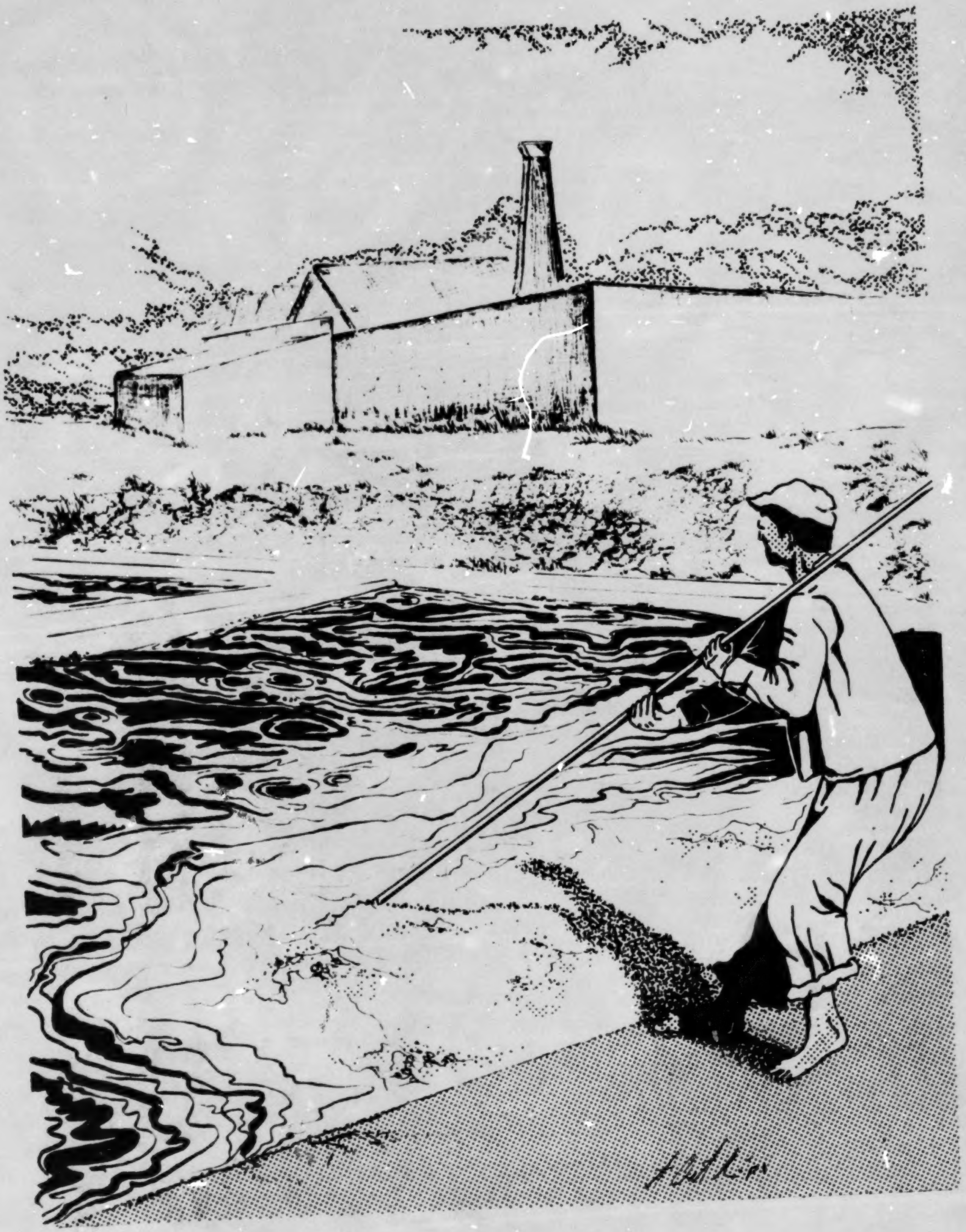
_____ C. The soil in Beira Litoral produces very little.

_____ D. Holland and Beira Litoral are alike in certain ways.

_____ E. Fatima's Sanctuary is a religious shrine where thousands come to pray.

_____ F. Windmills can be found near Fatima which catch the breeze and grind the grain for farmers.





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ALTO ALENTEJO

Alto Alentejo is located to the southeast of the Beira provinces. These dry, rolling plains are the wheat lands of Portugal. Because of this fact, this province is often referred to as the "Portuguese granary."

The landscape is often dull and lonely. Flat, sun-scorched plains stretch endlessly before one comes across an isolated farmhouse (quinta). However, in the north of the province, hilly countryside can still be found with scattered forests of chestnut and pine.

Much of the charm and pride of this province lies in its historical monuments. Evora, the capital of the province, attracts the tourist's eye with its ancient city walls. These high walls encircle the town and once served to protect it from barbaric medieval invasions. (Campo Major and Elvas are other historic walled towns that repelled medieval sieges.) Evora is also noted for its Romanesque-style cathedral, the Temple of Diana. Because it holds so many ancient relics, Evora has acquired the nickname of "museum city."

The people in this province are commonfolk. Most are peasants, farmers, or shepherds. They are hardworking individuals who lead simple lives. In contrast to those in the province of Minho, the people do not enjoy music or singing, and wear mainly black or other drab colors.

Gaspacho is the province's most common dish. This is a soup of stale bread soaked in water and vinegar with chopped raw vegetables. It is served cold.

CLIMATE

Winters are cold, and the summers extremely hot. The sun always seems to be directly overhead in the summertime. Peasants adjust to the hot rays of the sun by wearing broad-brimmed, black felt hats.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Alto Alentejo is a very agricultural region. Wheat and corn are grown on most of the plains. Other crops are olives and plums. Farmers also raise livestock.

Many trees are found in Alto Alentejo, including: olive, cork-oak, and eucalyptus.

The major industry is cork. In fact, two-thirds of the world's cork is produced in this province.

Marble, pottery, and cheese-making are other chief areas of occupations.

ALTO ALENTEJO ACTIVITY SHEET

I. True or False. Place a T next to the sentence which is True, and an F next to the sentence which is False.

_____ A. Most of the land in Alto Alentejo is wet and marshy.

_____ B. This province is charming to tourists because it has many ancient relics.

_____ C. In the summertime, the hot sun always seems to be directly overhead.

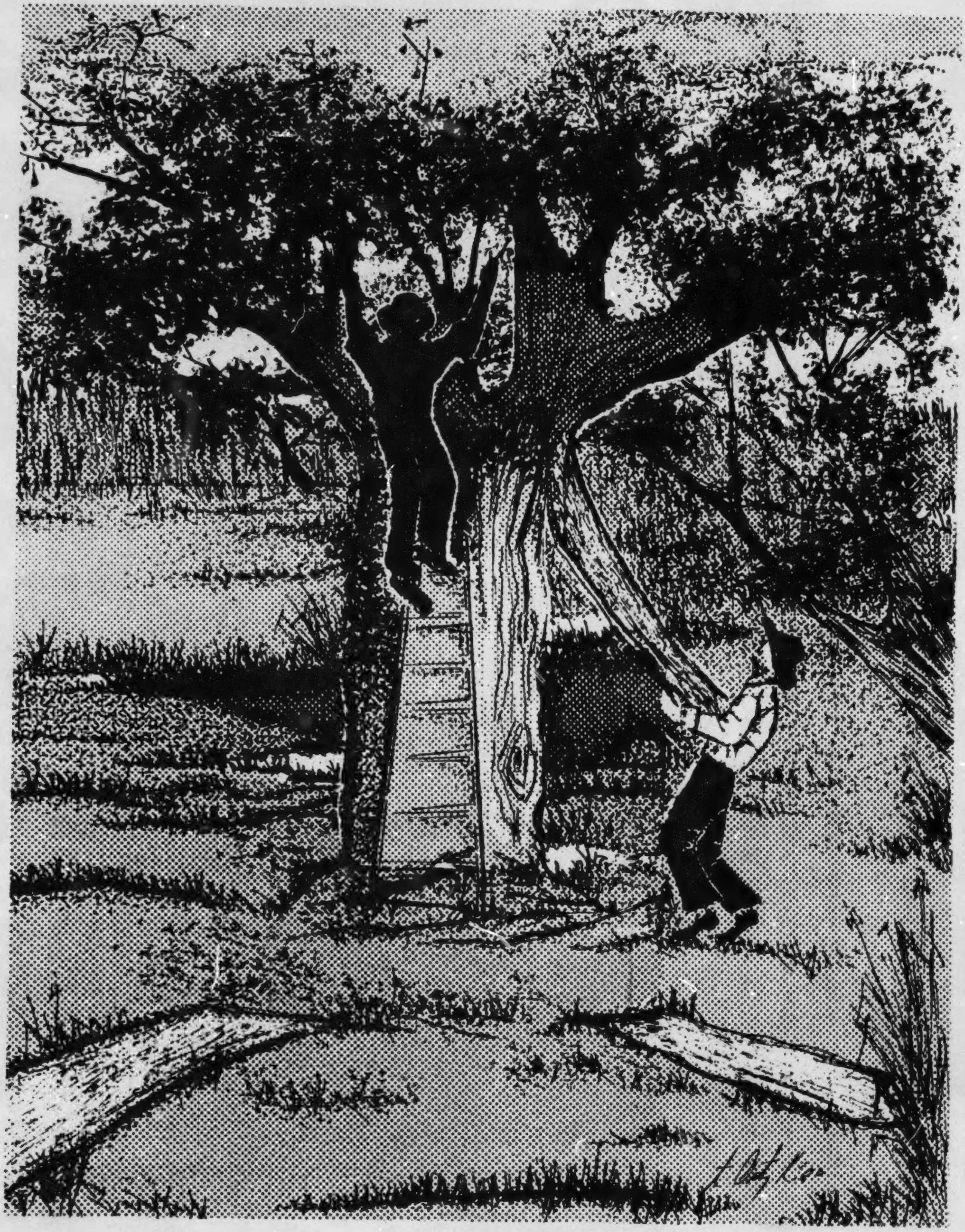
_____ D. Gaspacho is a cold soup.

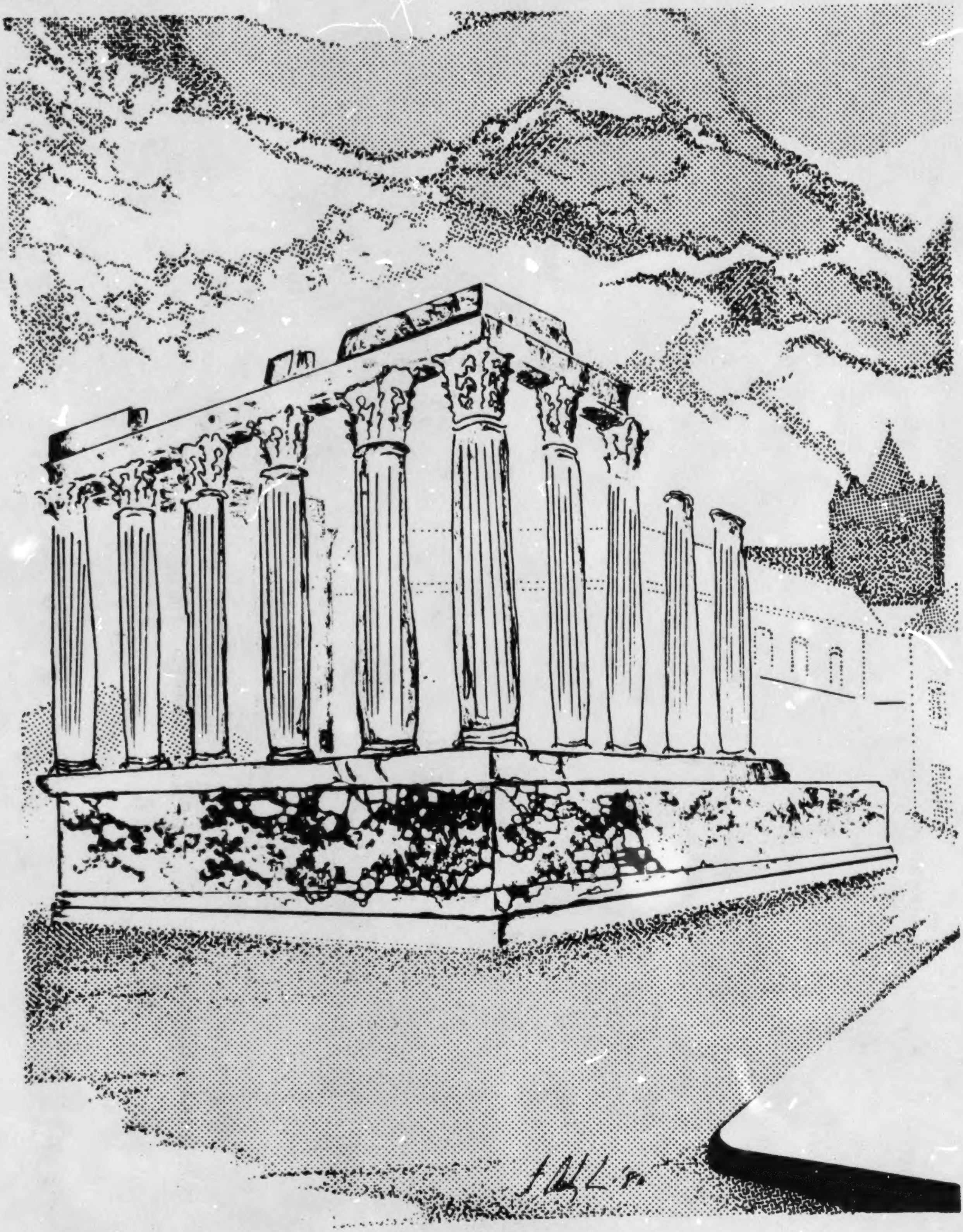
_____ E. Two-thirds of the world's oil is produced in this province.

_____ F. The flat lands of this province can be monotonous.

II. Matching. Draw a line from the word in the left-hand column to the word which matches in the right-hand column.

a. landscape	1. hardworking
b. monuments	2. granary
c. peasants	3. charming
d. gaspacho	4. cold
e. Alentejo	5. dull





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BAIXO ALENTEJO

Baixo Alentejo is in the southern part of Portugal, bordered to the east by Spain and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

Baixo Alentejo is the other part of the granary. Therefore, its land is also very flat.

This province is the largest in Portugal; however, it is also a province of few people.

Rice fields and salt marshes are located along the western coastline. Although many fine, sandy beaches exist, the coastal area is usually empty because the Alentejano farm-worker cares little about the sea.

The city of Beja is the capital of Baixo Alentejo.

This province is in some respects a mirror image of Alto Alentejo. The people here are also peasant farm-workers or shepherds, and most have that energy which allows them to work from sunrise to sunset.

The people are proud, independent folk who have adapted well to the loneliness of their land.

Baixo Alentejo strikes the tourist with fascination because of its walled cities which are rich in heroic legends.

Baixo Alentejo inherits Arab tastes. The pure, white-washed walls, the love for carpets and pottery, and the elaborate chimneys are found in its larger villages. Dark-skinned women with almond-shaped Arab eyes are also found here, and are held with high-esteem for their beauty.

CLIMATE

Winters are cold, but there is no snowfall. Summers are hot and dry.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Wheat is the main crop. It is not surprising that bread is the basis for most dishes. Corn, rice, oranges, and olive oil are grown in large quantities.

Cork-oak and eucalyptus trees are found throughout the province. Baixo Alentejo is part of the storehouse for two-thirds of the world's cork.

The major industries are: marble, carpet-making, and the smoked (choricos) sausage industry.

BAIXO ALENTEJO ACTIVITY SHEET

I. True or False. Place a T next to the sentence which is True, and an F next to the sentence which is False.

____ A. Baixo Alentejo is found in the north of Portugal, just below the province of Tras-os Montes el Alto Douro.

____ B. Winters are cold with a heavy snowfall.

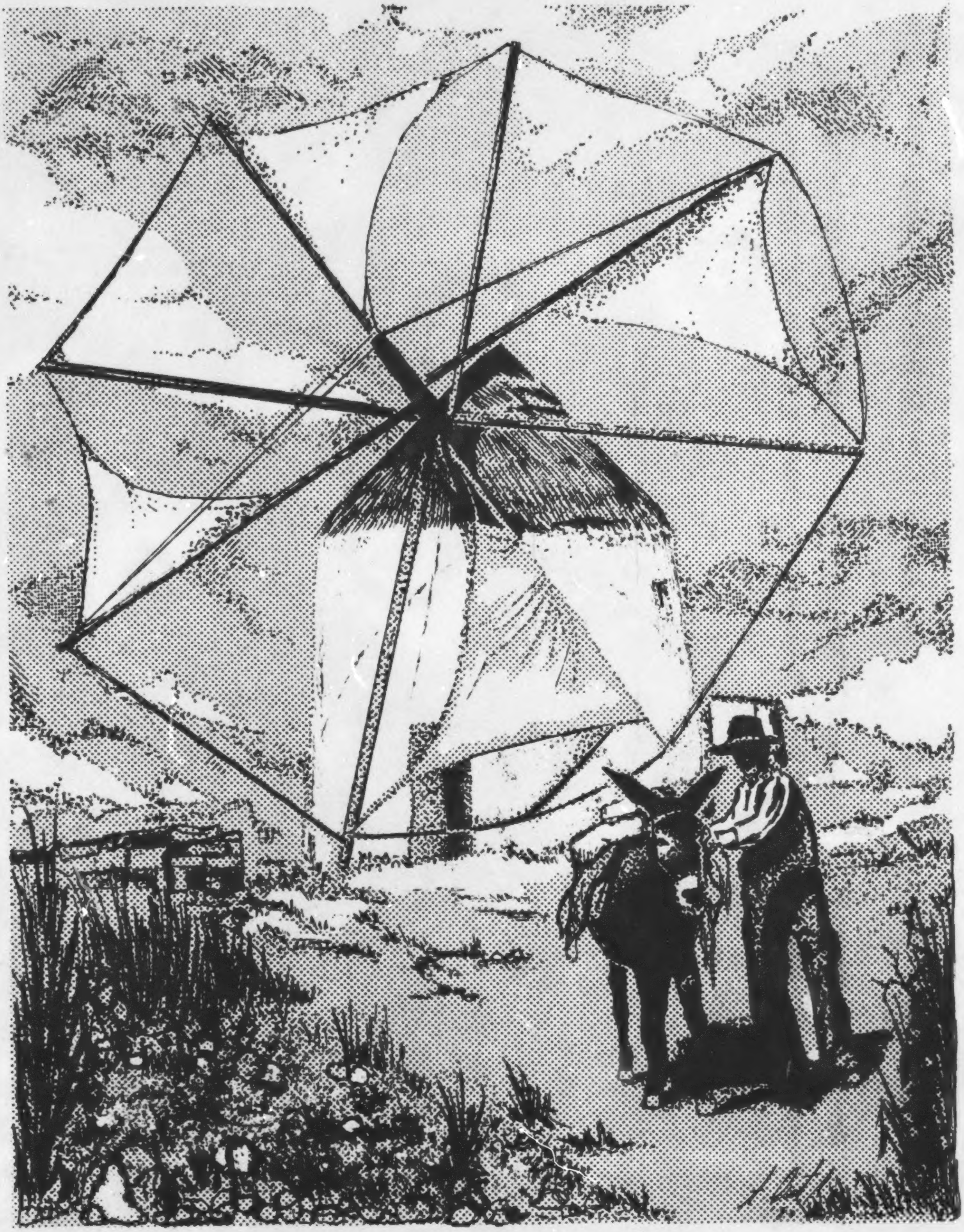
____ C. Bread is the basis for most dishes in this province.

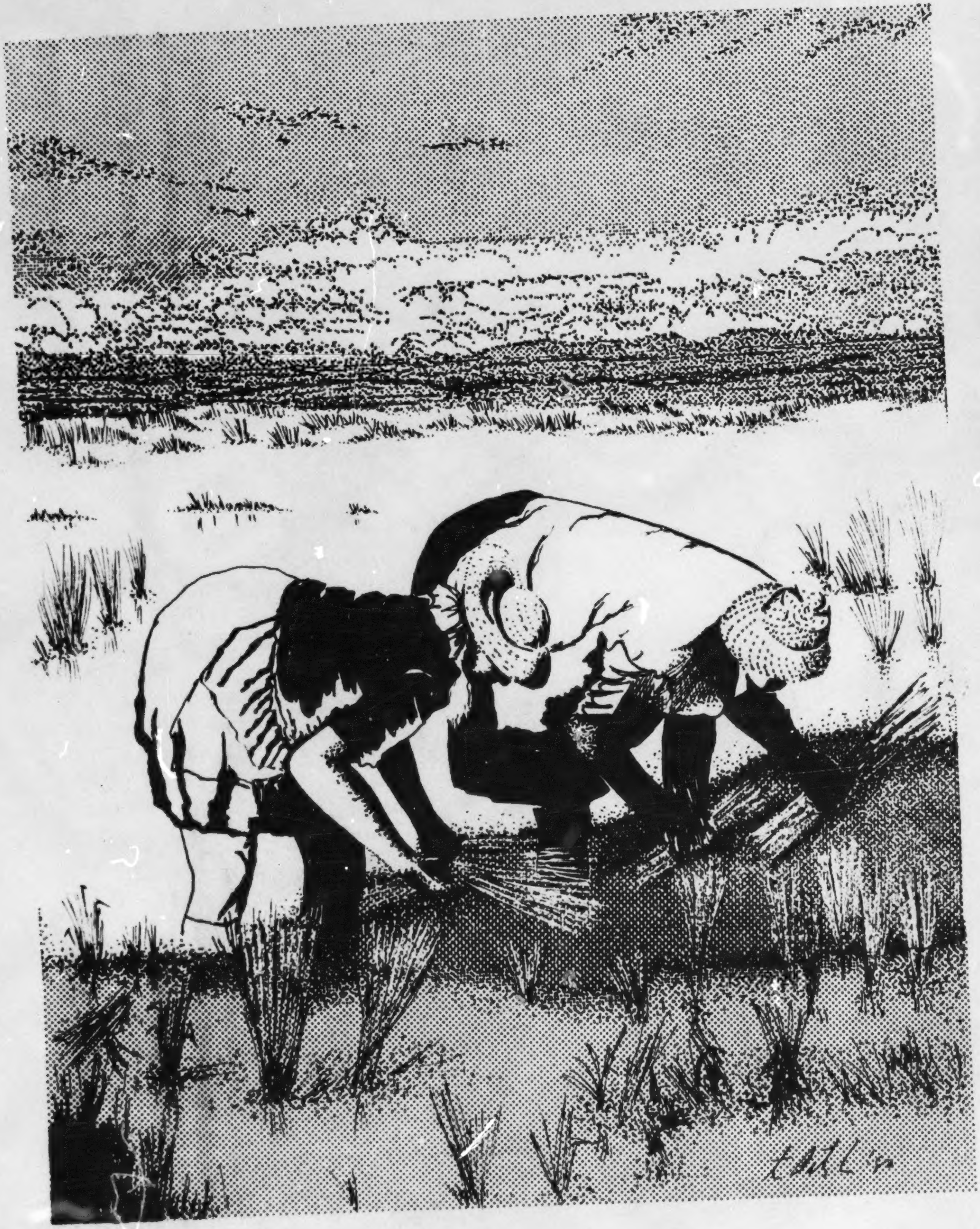
____ D. People in this province are lazy and seldom get their work done.

____ E. Many people have wonderful views because there are so many rolling hills and valleys.

II. Matching. Draw a line from the word in the left-hand column to the word which matches in the right-hand column.

a. Baixo Alentejo	1. energetic
b. Beja	2. capital
c. peasants	3. flat
d. beaches	4. empty





RIBATEJO

Ribatejo is a rich, moist land with many beautiful pastures, vineyards, and olive groves.

Ribatejo is also very rich in Roman, Arabic, and Gothic Art.

Life in Ribatejo centers around the Portuguese "national" sport of bullfighting.

Santarem is the capital of Ribatejo.

Tomar is considered the most beautiful city in Ribatejo because of its magnificent Gothic churches and colorful festivals. The "Feast of the Tabuleiros" is its biggest festival. The highlight of this feast is when the women parade through the streets balancing tall stacks of bread and beef upon their heads. Afterward, everyone delights in eating this food.

Ribatejo is a land of enchantment; if one travels to Almourol they discover a fairy tale castle.

CLIMATE

The climate in Ribatejo is rainy; however, it is not unpleasant for the temperatures are generally mild.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The moist lands of this province are ideal for growing wheat, rice, corn, and broad beans.

Ribatejo is blessed with many beautiful trees. These include: olive, pine, eucalyptus, and cypresses.

Recently, the province has experienced industrial growth. The major industries include: automobile assembly, building supplies, and food goods.

THE BULLFIGHTS

Although soccer is generally considered to be the main sport in Portugal, few would disagree that bullfighting is the most exciting and popular sport. People of Ribatejo have such a strong interest in this sport that they consider their province the "home of bullfighting." In this area, the bulls are raised, the horses and riders are trained, and each town or village has its own bullfighting ring.

The "campinos" are the Portuguese cowboys. These men round-up the bulls from the pasture to the bullfighting ring using long, sharp wooden poles called "pampilhos."

The "Festival of the Red Waistcoat" held in Vila Franca de Xira during the spring, is the highlight of the bullfighting season. In this festival, bulls are turned loose on barricaded streets and anyone brave enough can try their skill at bullfighting.

Bullfights in Portugal differ from those in Spain. In Portugal, bulls are usually fought on horseback and are never killed.

Bullfights in Portugal are called the tourada or festa brava.

RIBATEJO ACTIVITY SHEET

I. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

A. What types of art can one find in Ribatejo?

B. What is the task of the campino?

C. How do bullfights differ in Spain and Portugal?

D. What is the highlight of the "Feast of the Tabuleiros"?

E. Why do the people of Ribatejo consider their province the "home of the bullfights" in Portugal?

II. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate word(s) listed below:

castle
pampilho
campino
"Festival of the Red Waistcoat"
tourada
festa brava

A. I ride a horse, take care of cattle, and bring the bulls into town for the bullfights. I am a ________.

B. I am long, sharp, and wooden. The campinos use me in the pasture to move the bulls along. I am a ________.

C. I am found at Almourol. I am a ________.

D. I happen during the spring in Vila Franca de Xira. Amateur bullfighters sometimes drop into town just on my occasion. I am the ________ _____ _____ _____ ________.

E. I am very popular in Portugal. I have two names, ________ and ________ ________.

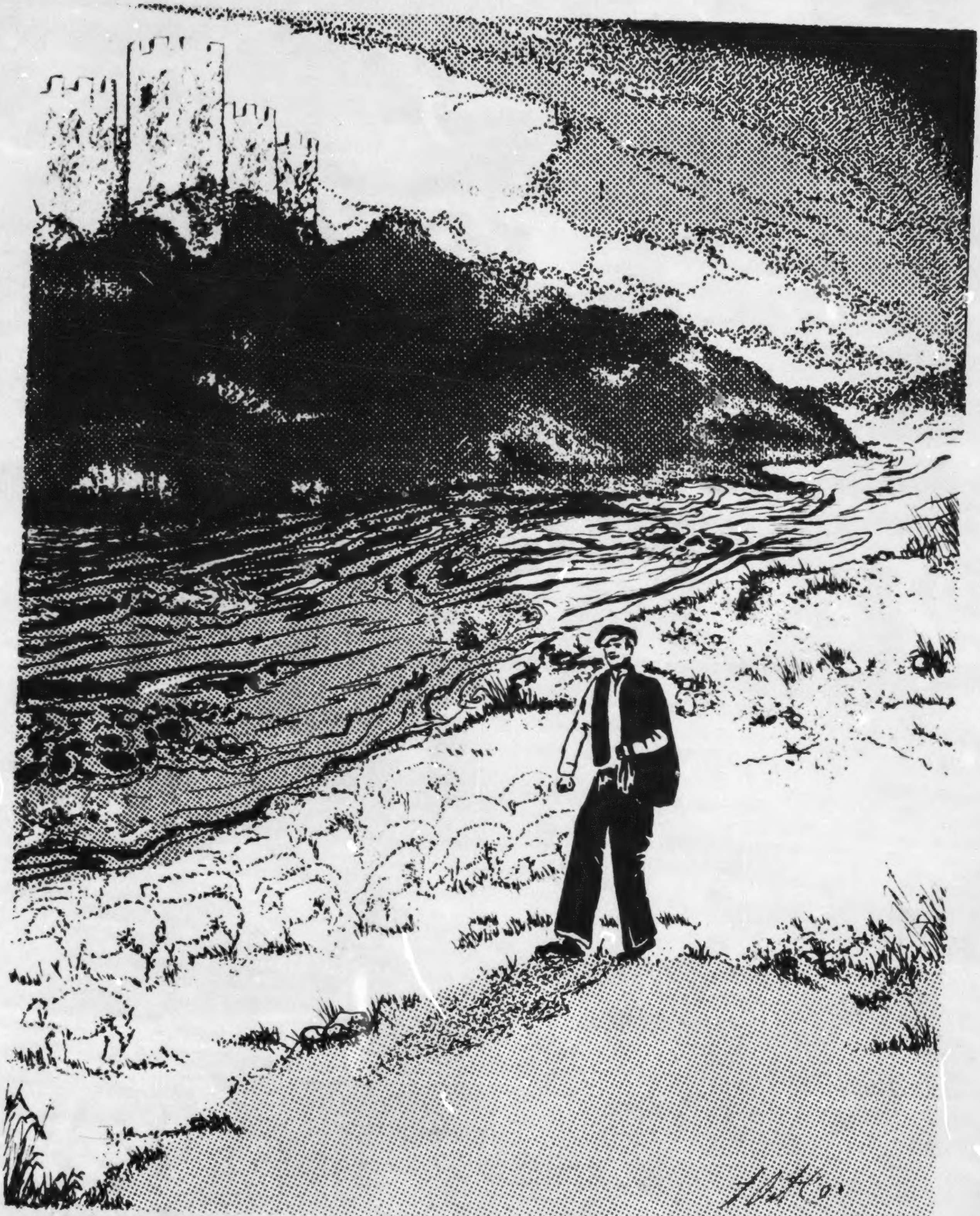
III. True or False. Place a T next to the sentence which is True, and an F next to the sentence which is False.

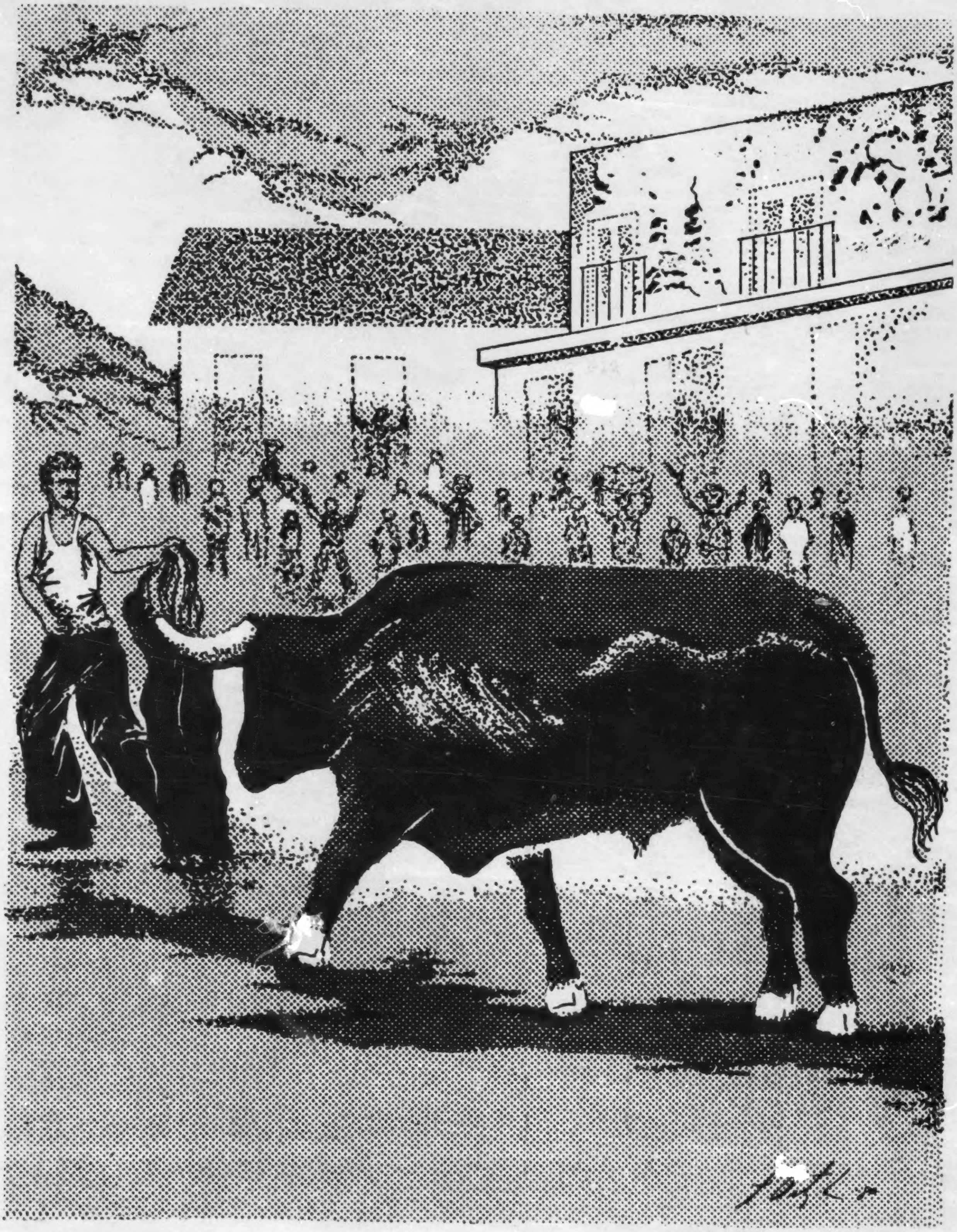
_____ A. Bulls are important in the province of Ribatejo.

_____ B. The "Festival of the Red Waistcoat" honors British soldiers.

_____ C. Santarem is the capital of Ribatejo.

_____ D. The "campinos" are the Portuguese cowboys.





ESTREMADURA

Estremadura is a rich, populous and varied province. It is blessed with an abundance of picturesque towns and natural beauty.

Estremadura lies along the southwestern coastline of Portugal. It is known for its beautiful sandy beaches and for its fishing villages.

The long, winding Tagus River divides most of this province.

The capital of Estremadura is Lisbon. Lisbon is also the capital and most important city in Portugal.

The economy and life of the entire province is keyed to the needs of Lisbon.

Nazare represents the most typical fishing village in Portugal.

The architectural masterpiece of this province is the Monastery of Batalha.

CLIMATE

The climate in Estremadura is mild. It rains occasionally but the temperature is very pleasant.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture is fairly productive in Estremadura. Oranges are a major crop. They are produced in large quantities in the port town of Setubal. Beans, figs, corn, and grapes are also valuable outputs of the land.

Industry has developed throughout the province. Those of particular importance are: fishing, sardine canning, pottery, ceramics, and glassware. The resort and tourism industries have also experienced rapid growth.

Nazare is the most famous fishing village of Portugal, because its people literally live and exist solely for the sea. They are quiet, hard-working people. The men fish, the women clean and sell the catch, and the old men mend the fish nets. Fishing is dangerous in this locale because of the barrier reef. This powerful swell in the waters can swallow up an entire fishing crew. Many times, this tragedy is within sight of loved ones on the beach who can then only mourn their loss. Bright tartan plaids and black stocking caps are popular apparel of Nazare's fisherman. However, the most outstanding feature of this village is that everyone goes barefoot.

Estoril and Caldas are both popular resort towns. Estoril is noted for its casino, while Caldas is known for its hot mineral springs and exquisite pottery which adorns the walls and parks of the entire city.

ESTREMADURA ACTIVITY SHEET

I. Fill in the blanks using the words listed below:

barefoot   rich   Nazare   barrier reef   Lisbon

A. ________ is the capital of Estremadura and also the capital of Portugal.

B. A good example of a Portuguese fishing village can be found at ________.

C. Estremadura is a ________ province.

D. Fishing can be dangerous because of the ________ ________.

E. Everyone in Nazare is ________.

II. True or False. Place a T next to the sentence which is True, and an F next to the sentence which is False.

____ A. People in Nazare talk too much.

____ B. Tourism is on the upswing in Estremadura.

____ C. Lisbon is Spain's capital city.

____ D. Oranges are a major nuisance in Estremadura.

____ E. Life in Estremadura centers around its capital, Lisbon.

III. Multiple Choice. Circle the best answer.

A. Which of the follwoing is not an important industry in Estremadura:

1) sardines 2) pottery 3) coal 4) fishing

B. Fisherman in Nazare often wear:

1) shoes 2) helmets 3) stocking caps 4) straw raincoats

C. The architectural masterpiece of this province is a:

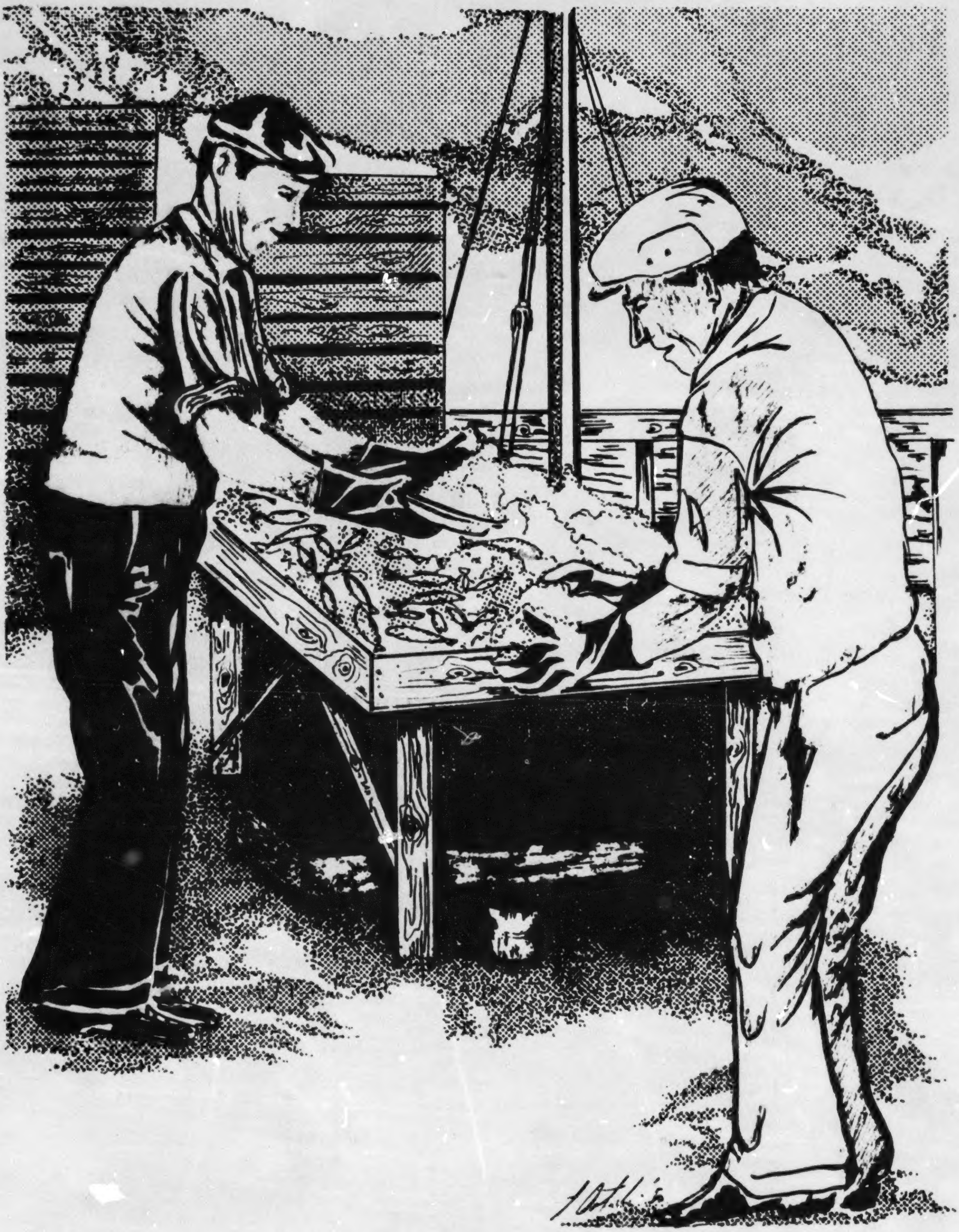
1) drawbridge 2) football stadium 3) monastery 4) bullring

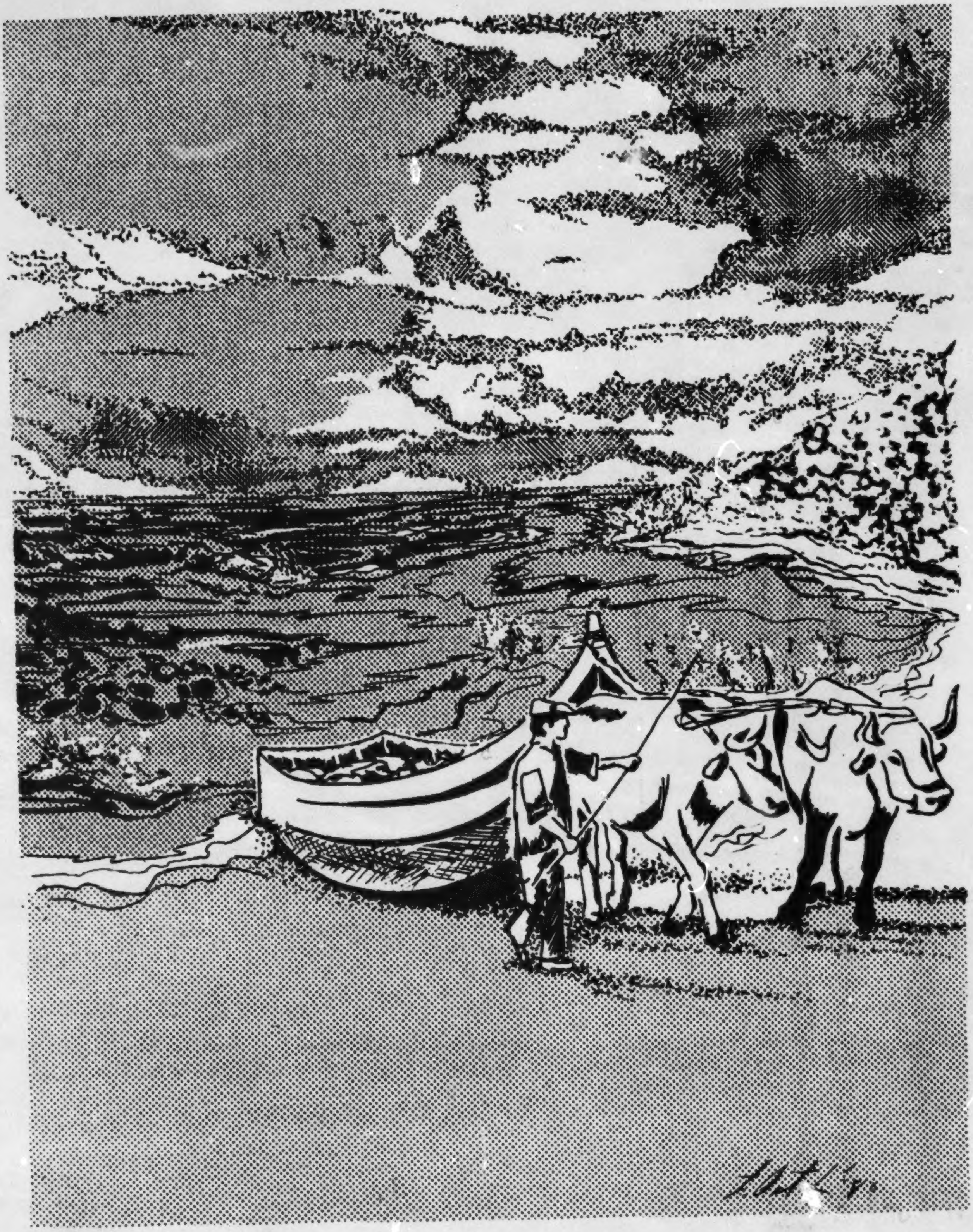
D. Estoril is a world famous resort noted for its:

1) casino 2) hot springs 3) campinos 4) plaid pants

E. Caldas is literally covered with:

1) orange groves 2) pottery 3) fish nets 4) sardine cans





ALGARVE

Algarve is the southernmost province in Portugal. It is also the smallest province. The total area of Algarve is less than the State of Delaware.

Algarve derives from an Arab word, Al-Gharb, which means the west. Arab influence is also evident in the homes. Flat roofs, thick white-washed walls to shut out the summer heat, and elaborate lace-like decorations of chimney stacks are prevalent.

The ways and customs in Algarve are very old. An example, often seen, is a mule or ox parading in circles to turn a water wheel.

The capital of Algarve is Faro.

CLIMATE

The climate is hot and dry, but very pleasant. It rains very little in Algarve. Algarve experiences a very mild winter. Temperatures seldom drop below 50° Farenheit, and winters last only five weeks, on the average.

AGRICULTURE

The warm subtropical climate provided here makes the region ideal for growing olives, figs, carob beans, and almonds. Almonds are in blossom as early as February, and are later sugar coated and used as Easter eggs.

Because of its abundance of wild flowers and blossoming trees the Algarve has been referred to as the "Garden of Portugal."

FISHING

Fishing is the basis for prosperity in Algarve. Tuna is the largest catch. Its choicest fillets are canned in oil and sold throughout the country and abroad. The less desirable parts are used as fertilizer. Tuna fishing is also a thrilling spectacle because tuna weigh up to 400 pounds and can break a fisherman's back with one swift lash of their tails.

ALGARVE ACTIVITY SHEET

I. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

A. What does the word "Al-Gharb" mean?

B. From what language does it derive?

C. What are the most important crops in Algarve?

D. Where is Algarve located?

E. Is Algarve a large province?

F. When do almond trees blossom?

G. What are some special features of the houses?

II. True or False. Place a T next to the sentence which is True, and an F next to the sentence which is False.

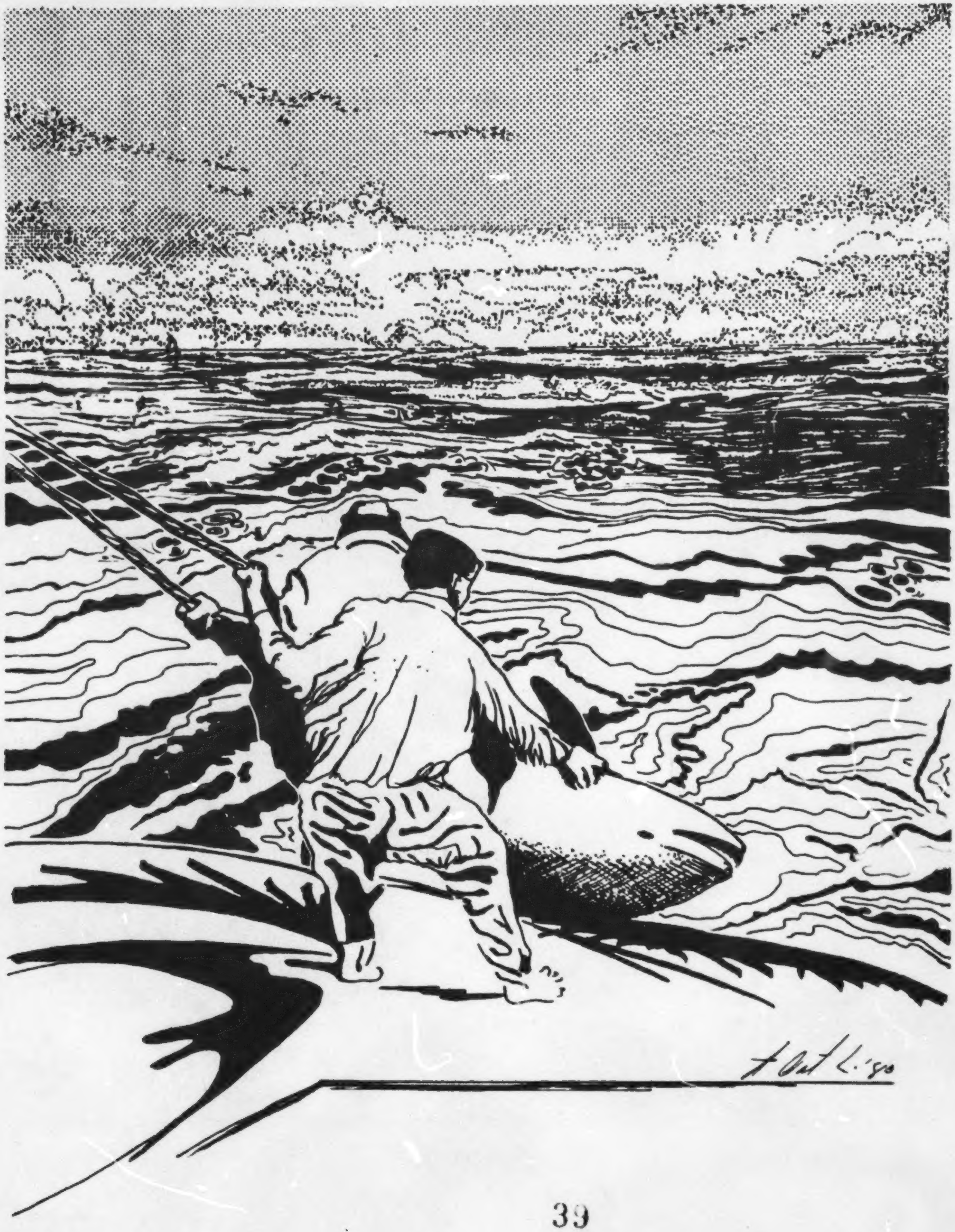
_____ A. It rains often and is very humid in Algarve.

_____ B. Algarve is in the northern corner of Portugal.

_____ C. Tuna is a small fish, and are easy to catch.

_____ D. Delaware is larger in size than Algarve.

_____ E. Whales are the largest catch in Algarve. Their blubber is used as a fertilizer.



MINHO

Minho is located in the northwestern corner of Portugal. It was here that Portugal was founded.

The most colorful costumes, the liveliest holidays, and the most picturesque countryside in Portugal can be found in this province.

This province is also a region which features many shrines and monuments of worship. Its most famous are: Bom Jesus, Sameiro, and Santa Luzia.

The capital city and religious center of Minho is Braga.

The biggest holiday celebration of the province takes place in Viana do Castelo. It is a three day fair in honor of Our Lady of Agony, and is known as the Romaria. The most original and colorful folk costumes in all of Portugal can be seen here, and dancing continues from morning until night. Many times the dancing is accompanied by the music of the Portuguese bagpipe, the Gaita.

CLIMATE

The climate is pleasant. It rains quite often, but the temperature is generally mild.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The fertile soils and mild weather of Minho are good for crops. Corn and grapes are the major crops. Beans, wheat, and cabbage are also grown.

However, the people of this province are poor. It is typical to find each peasant tilling only a small piece of land, which yields just enough for his own family's needs.

The chief industry of this province is linen-weaving. Guimaraes is the center of the linen industry, and is famous for its hand-woven embroidered linen.

Quaint fishing villages line the coastal area of Minho. Fishing fleets voyage as far as the banks of Newfoundland for sardines and cod.

Granite is abundant in Minho. Digging has gone on for centuries in the quarries at Geres.

THE PEOPLE

The people of Minho, though very poor, differ from their countrymen in other provinces because of their refreshing attitude and lifestyle. This zest for life is seen in the fast-paced dances of their holiday festivals, and in the songs they sing while at work in the fields.

MINHO ACTIVITY SHEET

I. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate words listed below:

Braga   bagpipe   zest   Guimaraes

A. The religious center of Minho is found at ________.

B. ________ is famous for its hand-woven embroidered linen.

C. The gaita is the Portuguese ________.

D. The people of Minho have vitality and a ________ for living.

II. Multiple Choice. Circle the best answer.

A. The biggest holiday celebration of the province is in honor of ________.

1) Santa Luzia 2) Bom Jesus 3) Our Lady of Agony 4) Santa Claus

B. The Minho province holds the ________ holiday festivals.

1) longest 2) liveliest 3) dullest 4) shortest

C. ________ continues all day and night at the Romaria of Viana do Castelo.

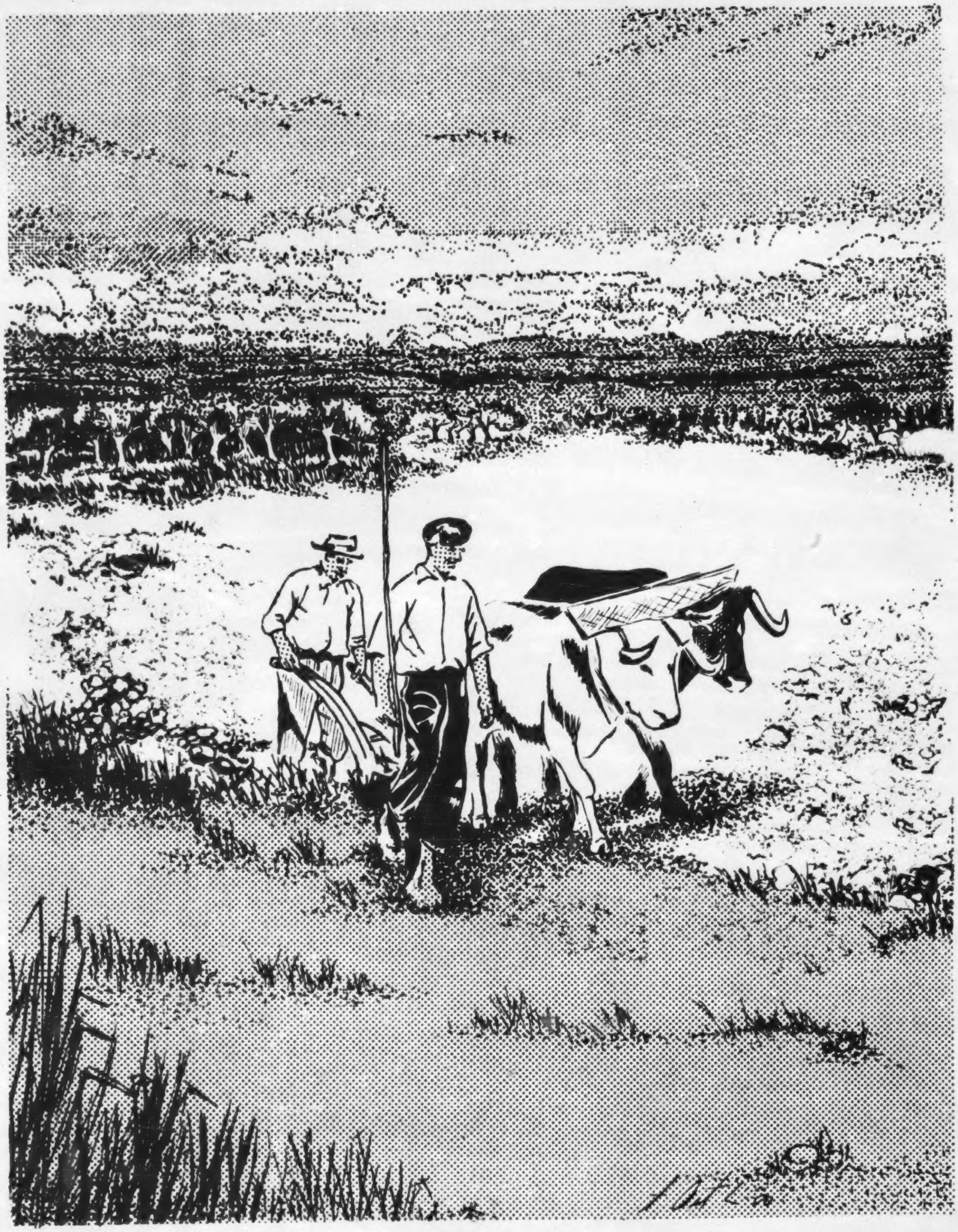
1) smoking 2) eating 3) prayer 4) dancing

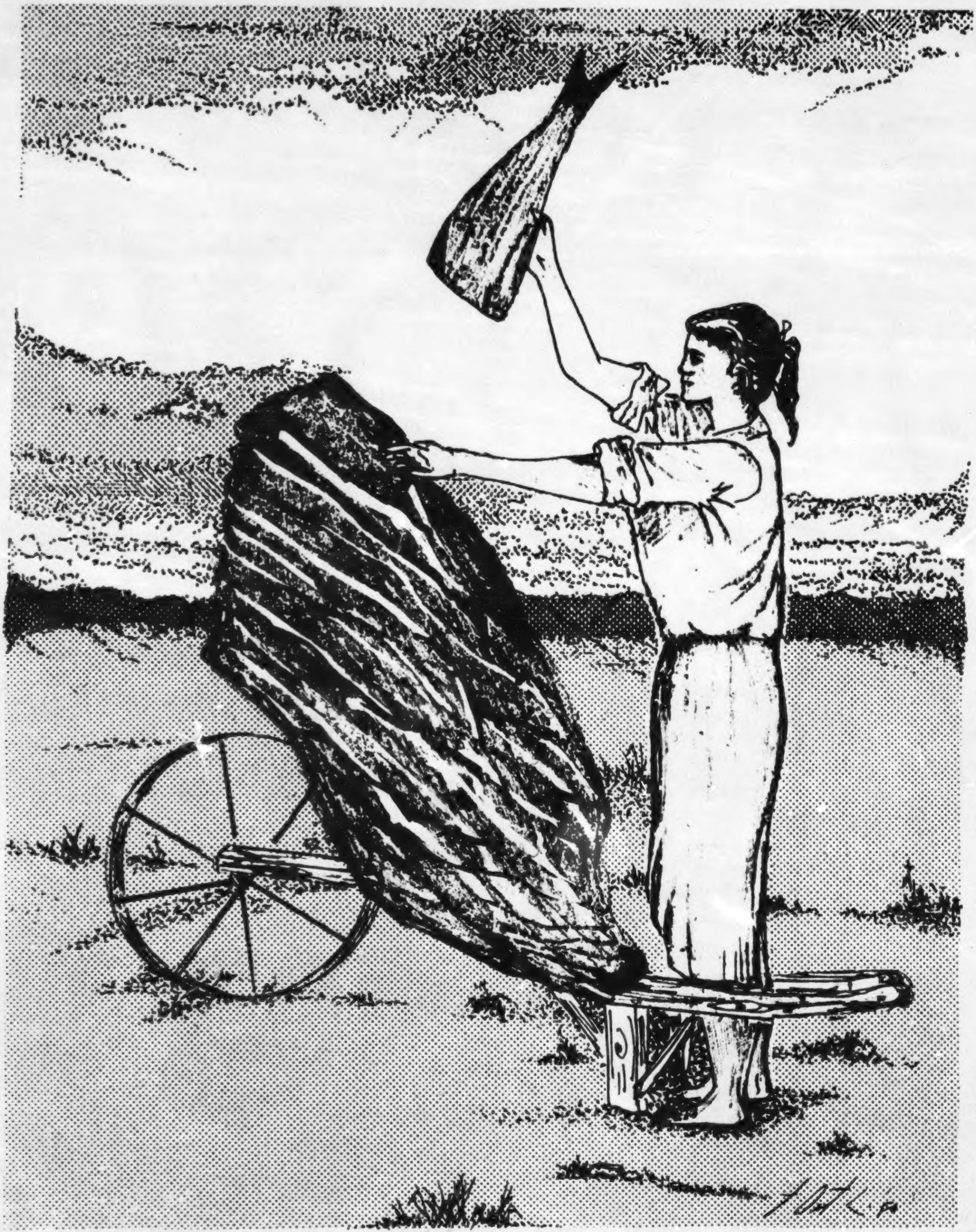
D. ________ strengthens the people's love for music and dancing.

1) poverty 2) costumes 3) the gaita 4) gaiety

E. ________ is the capital of Minho.

1) Viana do Castelo 2) Braga 3) Santa Luzia 4) Guimaraes





WORD SEARCH OF PORTUGAL

A G A M I T A F P O R U O D
L R B C D E N E O A I B T C
G A I T A I D S R E B F I K
A N G H A O L T T O A S R R
R A K P T N M A U H T E A O
V R S R O S G B G C E N D C
E Y O O E R M R A A J I O N
K P G P A N I A L P O D R O
O A A N O O N V P S Q R E N
L R I R S B H A T A U A S I
G T V W X S O Y Z G X S W P
E F E E R I S E A W E E D M
T U N A T L A S P M R O T A
B A R E F O O T T A L P A C

DIRECTIONS: Locate the words which are listed by circling them. These words may be found in any order -- forward, backward, diagonally, up or down.

WORDS (LISTED ALPHABETICALLY)

1. ALGARVE
2. BAREFOOT
3. CAMPINO
4. CORK
5. DOURO
6. FATIMA
7. FESTA BRAVA
8. GAITA
9. GASPACHO
10. GRANARY
11. GRANITE
12. GRAPES
13. LAGOON
14. LISBON
15. MINHO
16. OPORTO
17. PORTUGAL
18. REEF
19. RIBATEJO
20. SALT
21. SARDINES
22. SEAWEED
23. SPAIN
24. TIRADORES
25. TUNA

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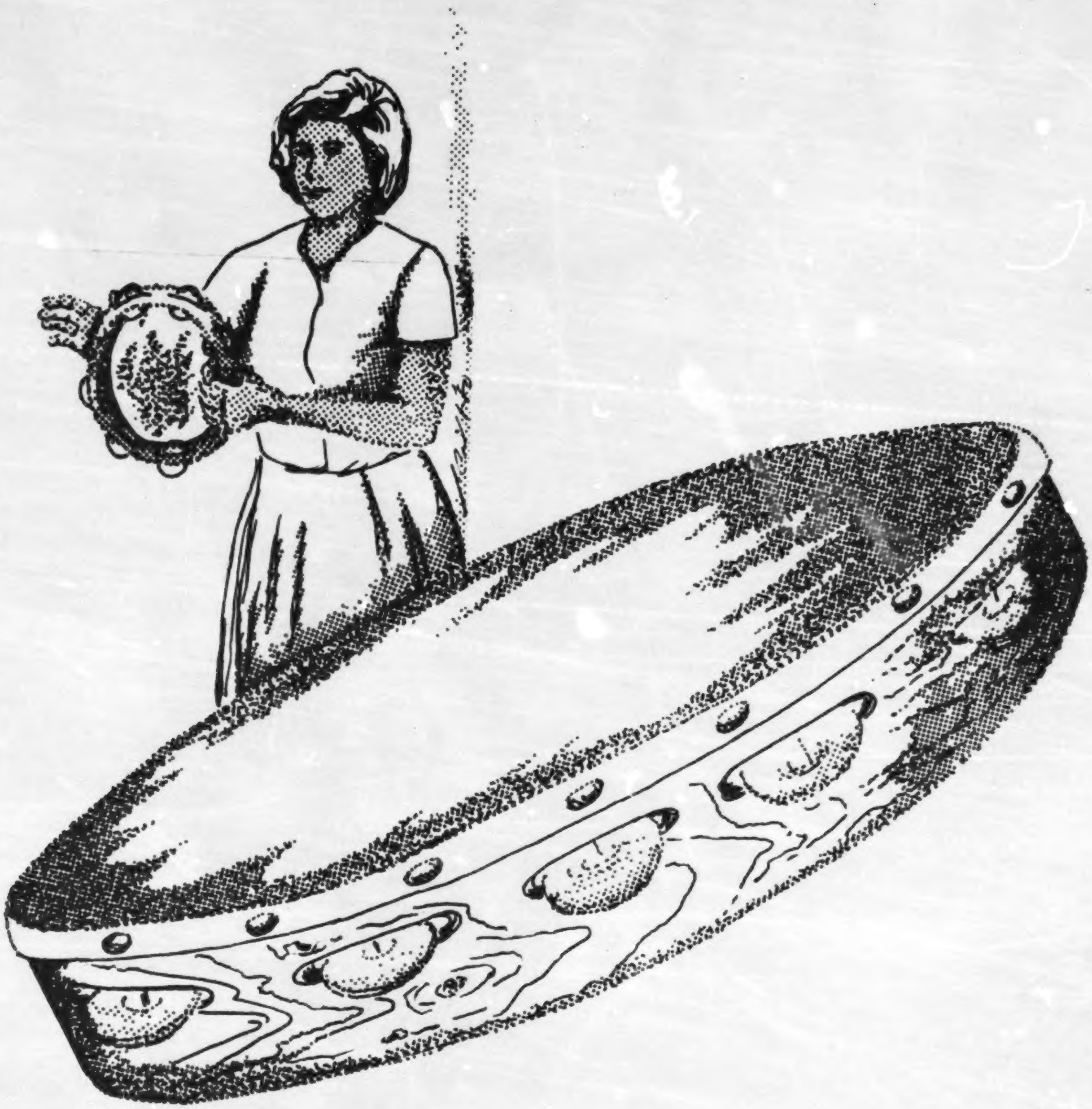
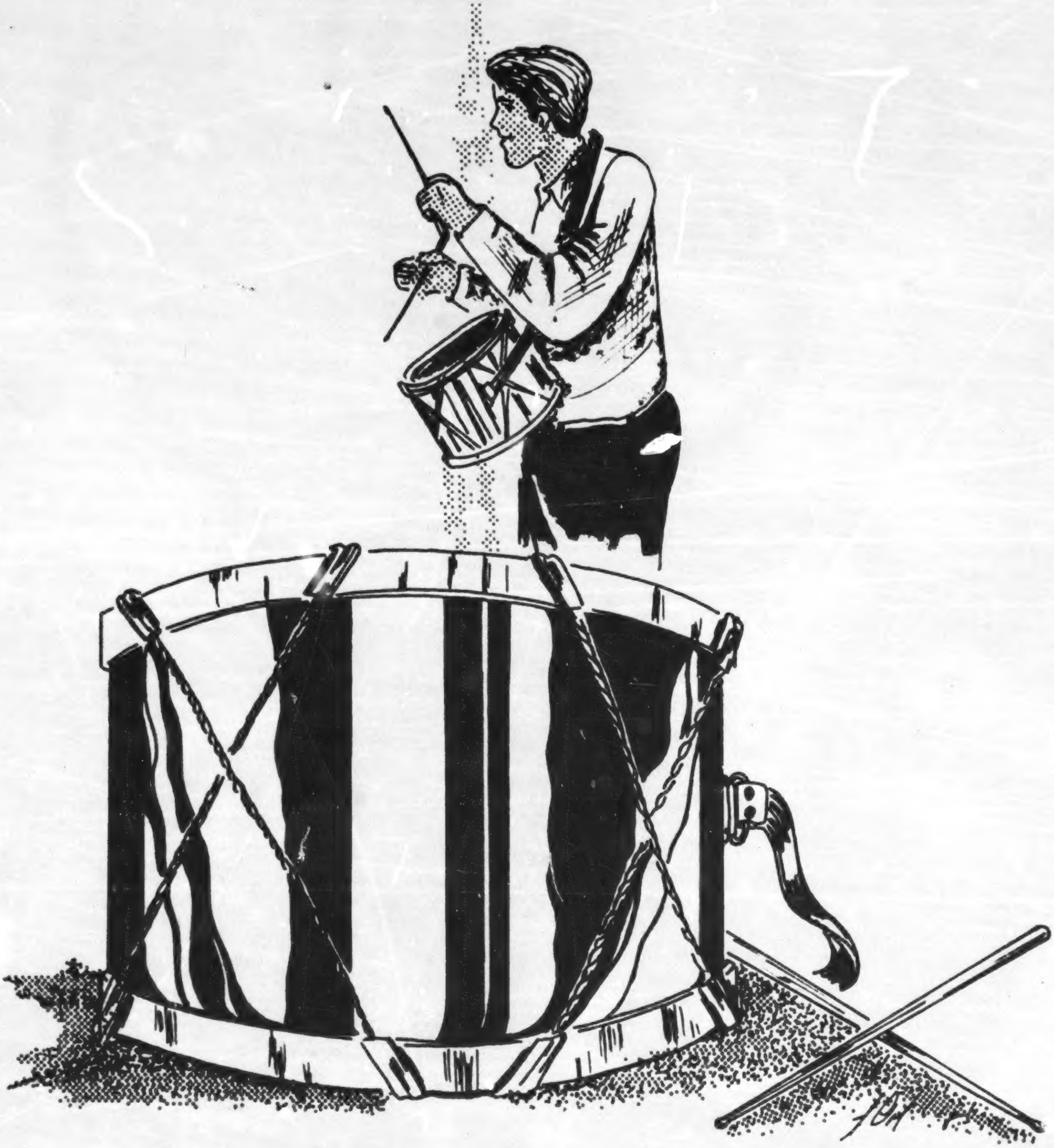
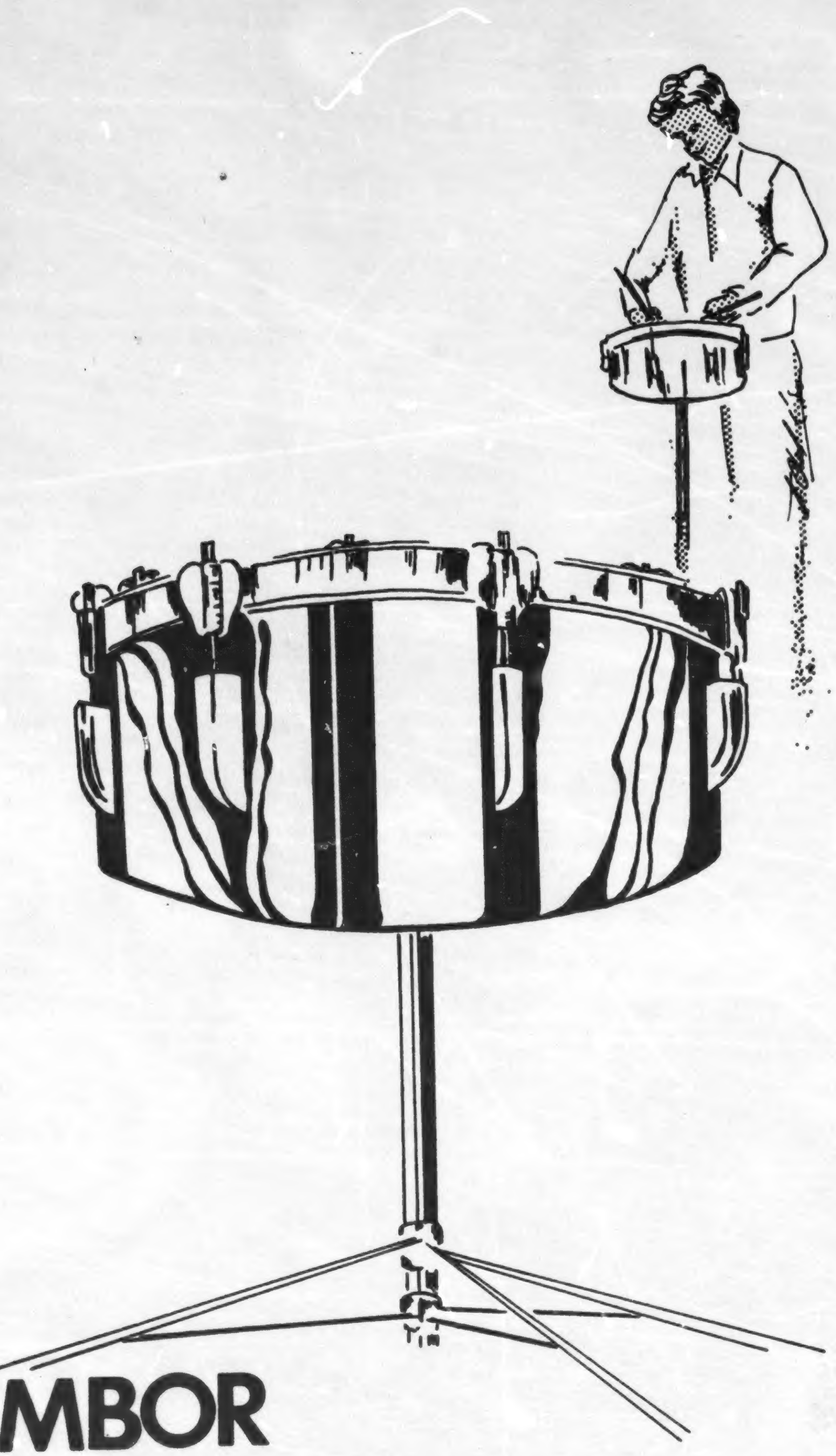


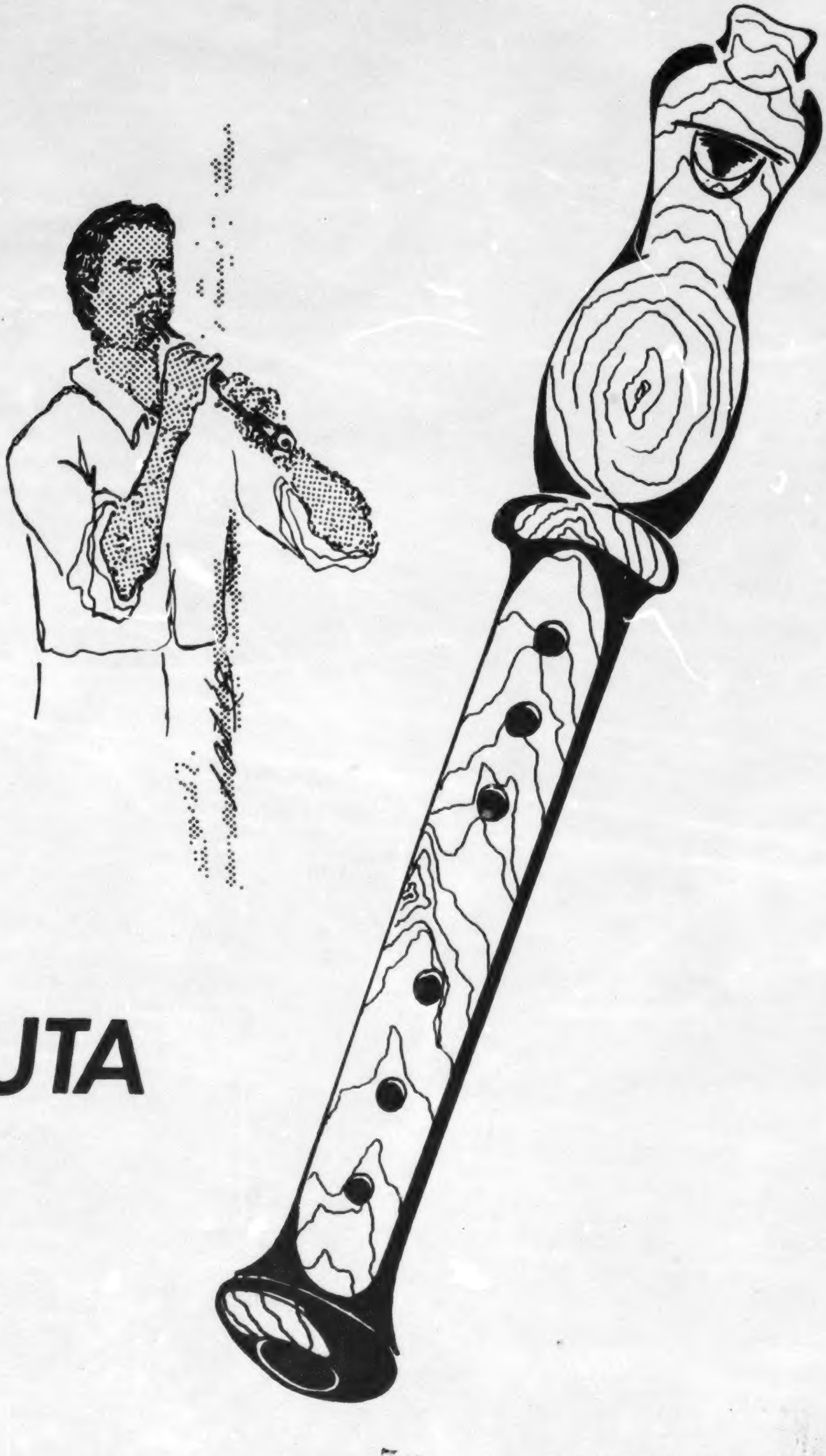
PANDEIRETA



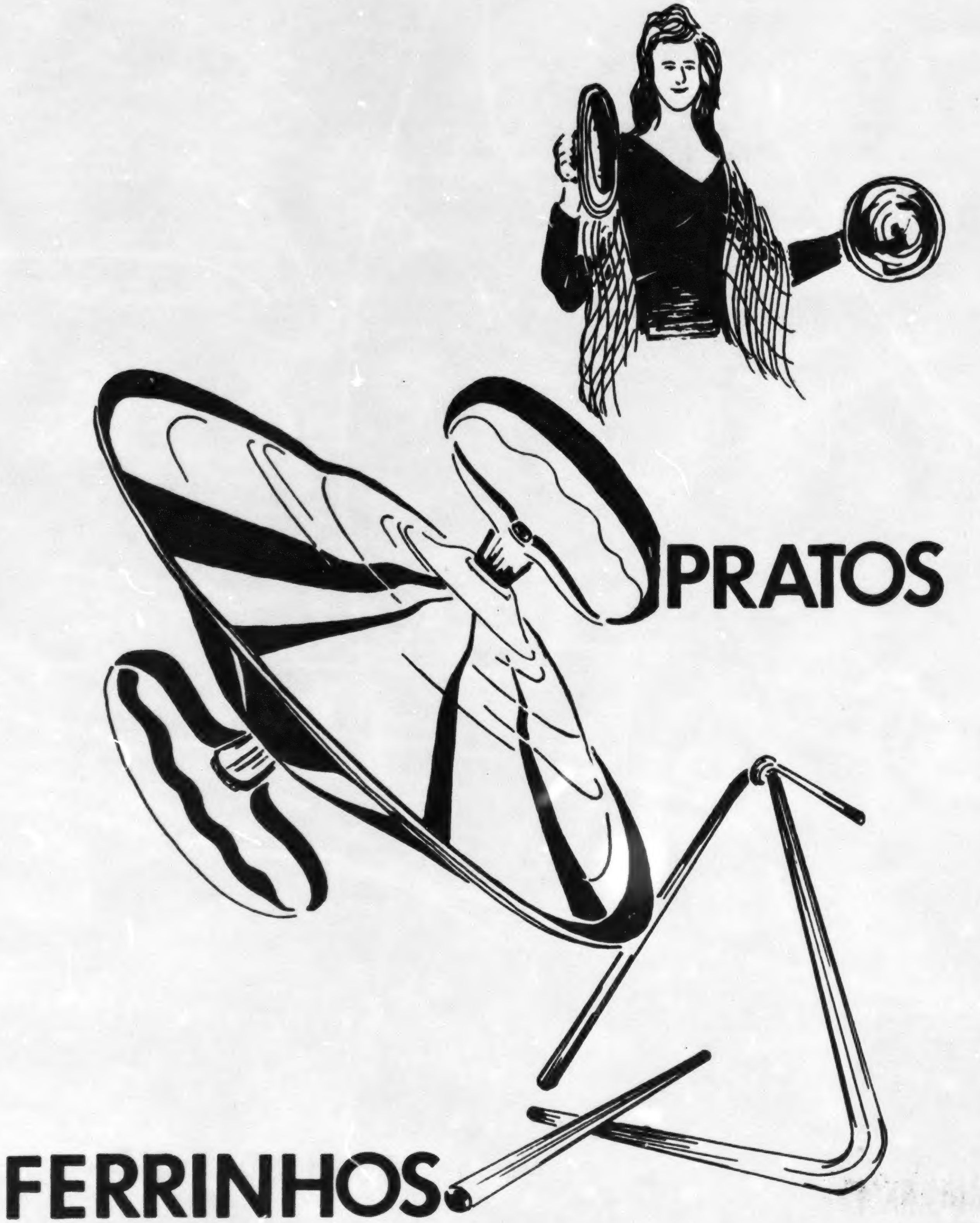
BOMBOS



TAMBOR

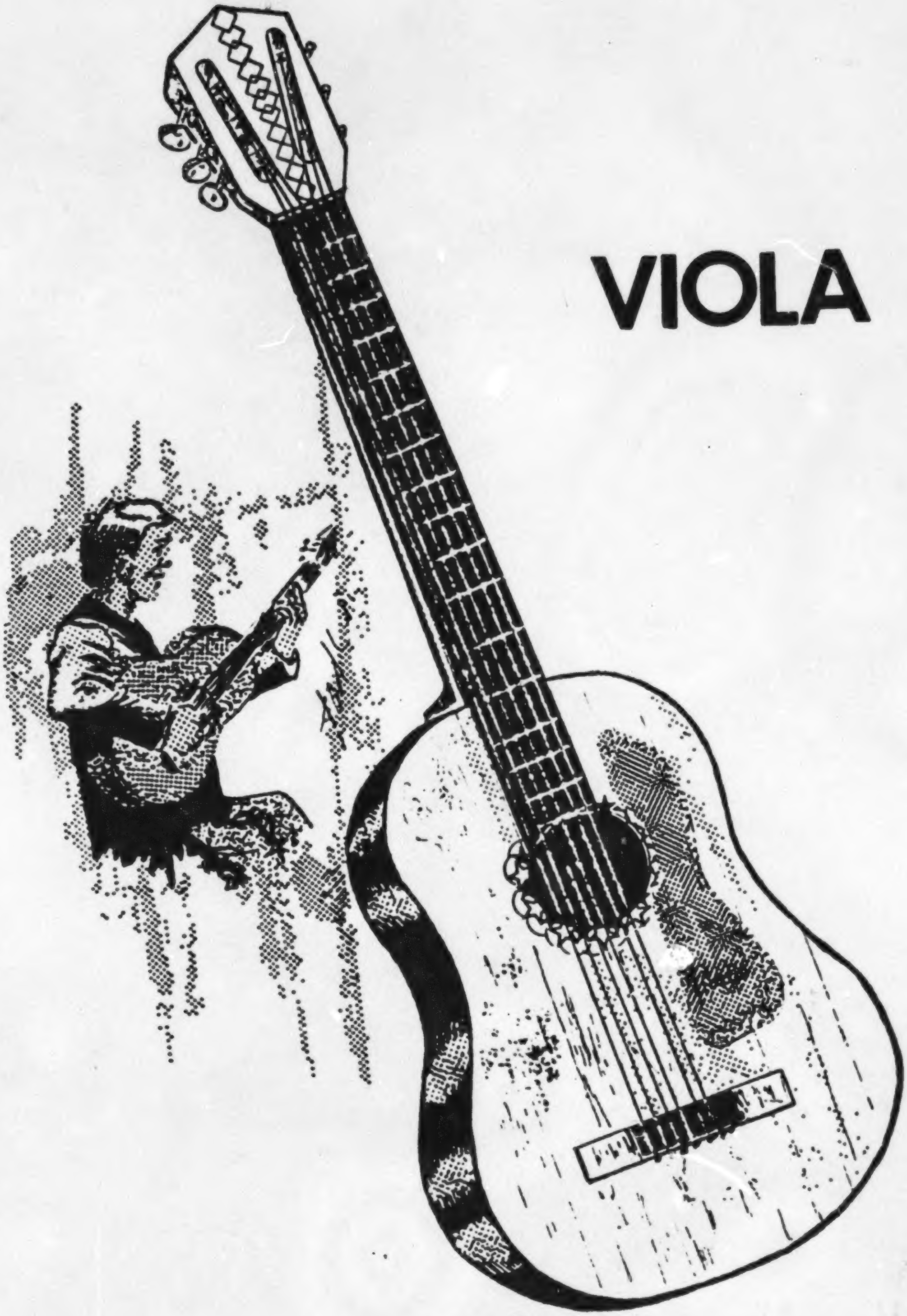


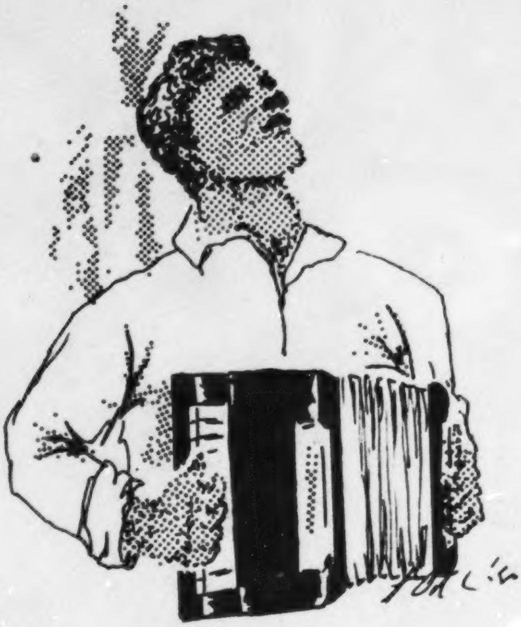
FLAUTA

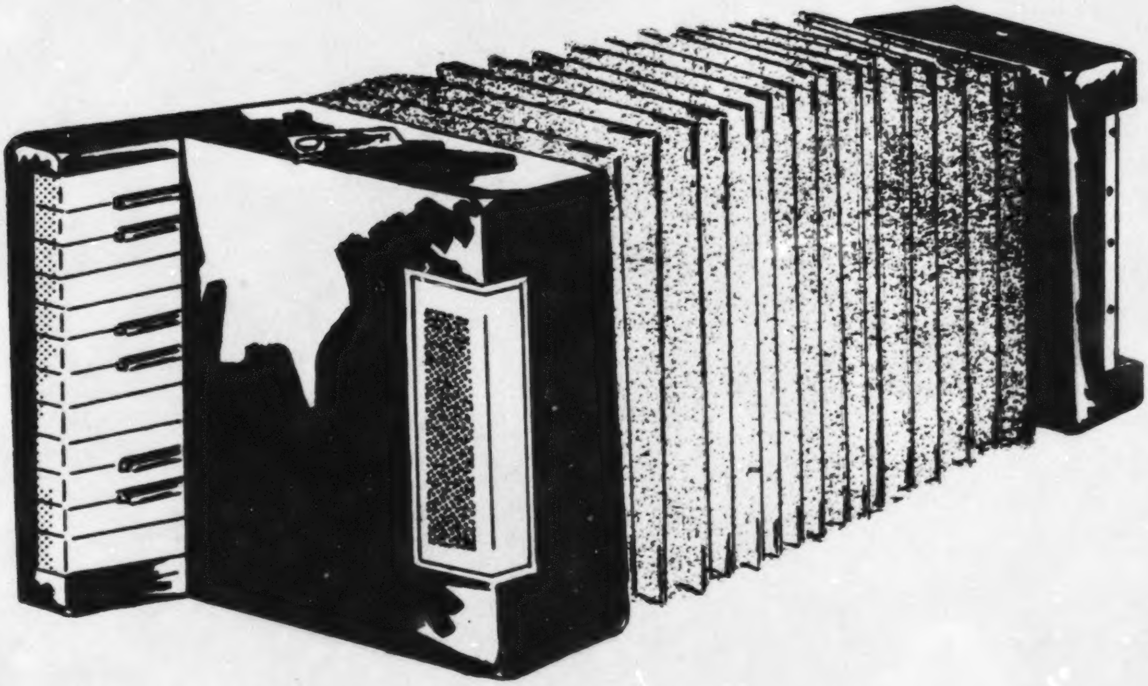

PRATOS
FERRINHOS

GUITARRA

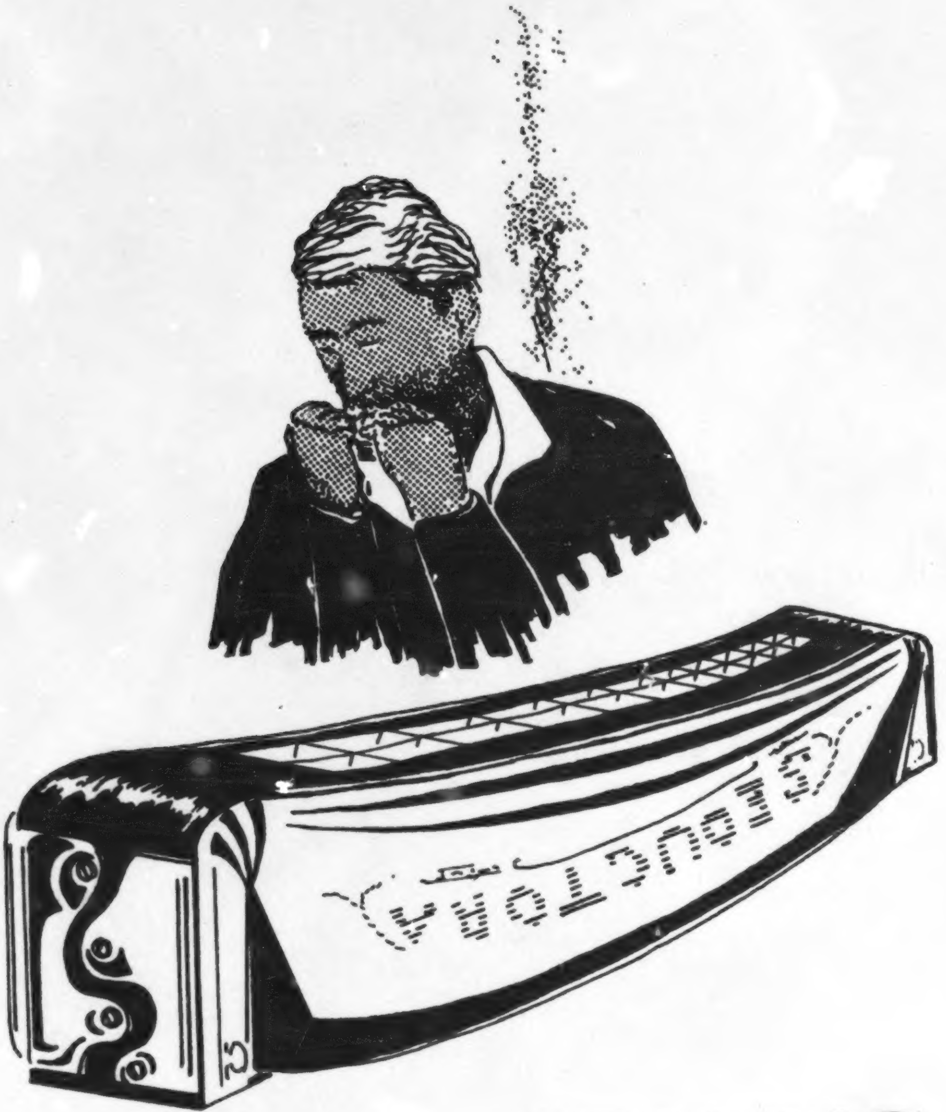
VIOLA



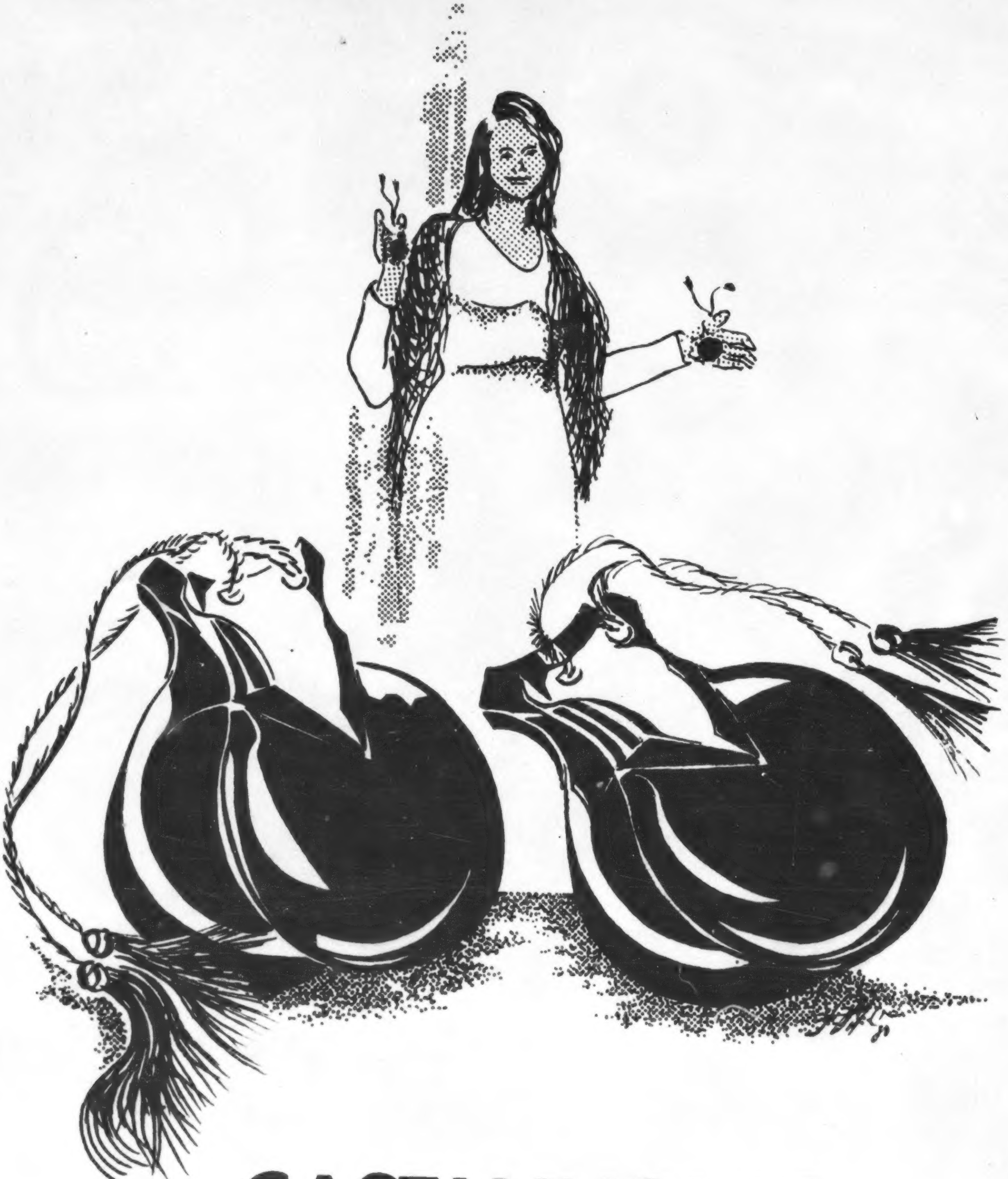




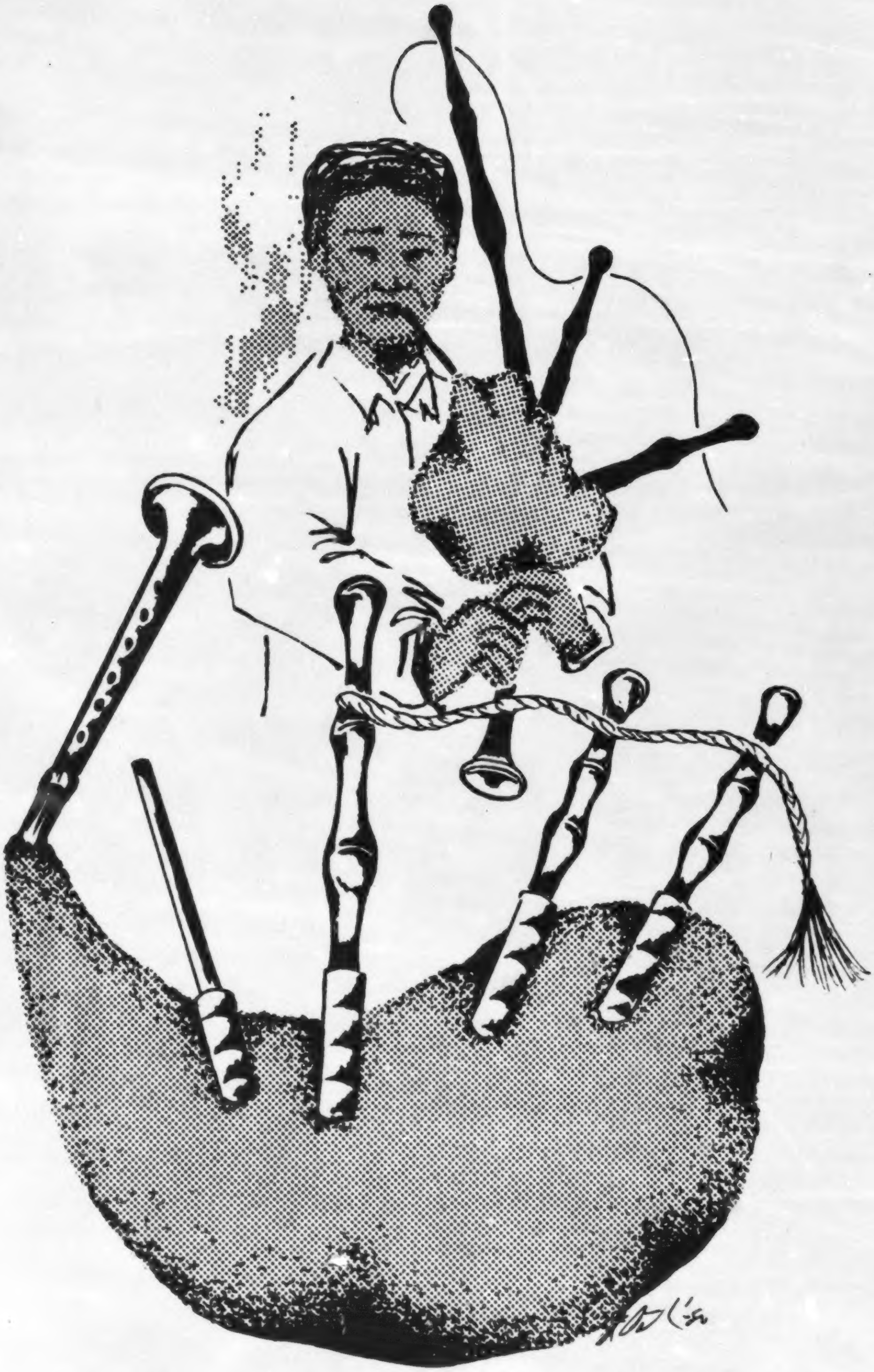
CONCERTINA



REALEJO



CASTANHOLAS



GAITA DE FALES